The New-York Times.

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THE NEW WORLD.

The Threatened Danger from the Memphis Ice Gorge.

The River Rising and the Boats Still in Peril.

How the Avalanche Fell at Cottonwood, in Utah.

A Man Stabbed to the Heart in Louisville.

General News and Gossip from the National Capital.

THE GREAT ICE GORGE.

The Mississippi Steadily Rising—Work of Rescuing the Threatened Boats—Apprehensions of Danger.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Memphis this morning says the river has risen eighteen inches since dark last night, and is now rising rapidly. It is almost choked with floating ice, which is heavier today than that which passed down yesterday, and has cut its way to within a few feet of the boats lying below Jefferson-street. Two barges of coal, one owned by the Gas Company, were sunk by the wave from the gorge at Randolph Landing this morning. Should the gorge break away soon, as is now anticipated, the West Wind, Belle of Pike, and R. P. Walt will go down in sixty or seventy feet of water, and it will be impossible to save the dry-docks, the ferry-boat Excelsior, the wharf-boat belonging to Capt. Patterson, and the steamer Helen Brooks.

The steamer Celeste was sunk on the 25th of December, at Island No. 26, and, with her cargo, valued at $50,000, is a total loss. Her crew barely escaped with their lives, and walked overland sixty miles, arriving at Memphis last night.

LATER.—Further advices from Memphis state that the steamer Belle of Pike has settled nearly to her boiler deck. The wrecking-boat Eckert is engaged in removing her cargo, consisting of 758 bales of cotton, of which over half has been saved. Should the boat hold up during the day the remainder will be saved. All the cabin furniture and state-room doors have been removed. She was valued at $30,000, and is insured in Pittsburg for $20,000.

The R. P. Walt is insured for $25,000 in Pittsburg and Wheeling offices, instead of New-Albany offices, as previously reported. Everything will be saved except her hull.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—The weather has moderated very much this afternoon, and the ice is thinning out considerably, but the river is rising steadily. Steam-boatmen are still apprehensive of danger, although the condition of the boats at the landing is unchanged. The work of wrecking the sunken boats is progressing.

LATER.—The river is still rising. It is now feared that if the rise continues an immense field of ice at the mouth of Wolf River will be swept down against the boats at the levee with irresistible force. All the boats that have fuel have steam up.

The Gas Company has made arrangements to receive five car loads of coal daily, which, with the present supply, will enable them to supply the demand for gas. The price of coal has advanced $1 50 per barrel. Steps have been taken to prevent suffering among the poor.

THE COTTONWOOD AVALANCHE.

How the Mass of Snow Descended the Mountain—Digging Out the Bodies.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 27.—But little additional intelligence has been received from the Cottonwood avalanche. It is asserted that twelve men are missing. The slide came from the mountain, a distance of a mile, with frightful speed and force. The storm prevented any warning of its approach being given until it was upon the lines of teams passing at the point where it crossed the road. Men, mules, wagons, and sacks of ore were carried away like wisps. The body of snow where the force of shovelers are at work is very large, and excavation is very slow. One dead body was recovered today. The storm continues, with rain here and snow in the mountains. The Union Pacific train is nine hours late.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Arrival of New-York Mails—Sanitary Report—Personal Matters, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The New-York mails arrived this morning, four hours after the time. The first mail from Richmond for the past two days arrived this morning at 7:40.

During yesterday twelve cases of small-pox and eight deaths were reported to the Board of Health.

DOGS DECIDED TO BE NUISANCES.

A case came before the Circuit Court today involving the right of the Corporation to tax dogs. Justice Cartter, in giving his decision, said he did not believe in the idea that dogs are to be treated as sacred property; they are nuisances. He, however, sustained the proceedings against the man, who was fined $5 for keeping a dog without a license. The defendant appealed the case to the Court in General Term.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

Wilford L. Wilson, who today brought to Washington the electoral vote of Minnesota, deposited his papers with the State Department, the President of the Senate being absent from Washington.

PERSONAL.

The Commissioner of Patents, today, refused the application of William W. Lyman, of West Meriden, Conn., for an extension of his fruit-can patent, granted Dec. 28, 1858.

Senator Sumner is better in health than he was at the time of the adjournment of Congress, last week, and takes his usual out-door exercise daily. Dr. W. P. Johnson, his attending physician, calls to see him regularly, as has been his habit of doing for some time.

The resignation of Gen. Francis A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was accepted today, to take effect Feb. 1, and not Jan. 1, the date for which it was tendered.

The President was at the Treasury Department, today, and had a conference of two hours' duration with Assistant Secretary Richardson.

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending today	$609,000 00
Shipments of currency	396,000 00
Shipments of notes	2,777,000 00
Amount held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation	382,259,300 00
For deposits of public moneys	15,534,000 00
Internal revenue receipts today	157,496 00
For the month	7,421,205 00
For the fiscal year to date	60,720,756 00
National bank notes outstanding at this date	342,326,936 00
Balances in the Treasury at the close of business today—Currency	5,780,902 36
Coin	74,201,011 52
Coin certificates	23,720,000 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	25,456,000 00

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

A Brutal Murder Near Louisville—A Man Stabbed to the Heart and Thrown into a Ditch.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—Levi King was arrested today, charged with the murder of Richard Baker on Thursday. The two lived in the village of Arnoldtown, in the lower end of the county, about thirteen miles from the city. On Thursday, Baker and King went to a store in that vicinity, and bought a dress and some trinkets. The men left the store together, and Baker failing to come home, search was instituted, and yesterday his body was found in a ditch about a mile from the store. An examination revealed the fact that he had been stabbed to the heart, and that his head and face had been beaten and bruised beyond recognition. A brother of the dead man identified the body by the clothing. The dress purchased by Baker was found in King's house after the latter's arrest. A knife was found on King's person, one blade of which corresponds with the wound in Baker's breast. King denies all knowledge of the murder, and says Baker got drunk, and he left him asleep under a hay-stack. The prisoner is held for a further examination.

NEW-YORK VS. TROY.

A Cock-Fight Despite the Police—Victory for the Trojans—Disgust of the New-Yorkers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The great cocking main between New-York and Troy, which has exercised the minds of the residents of Saratoga for the past fortnight, has actually taken place. The scene of the fight was West Troy; the place, an old pit, owned by one James Scullen, and the time, last night. Thirteen battles were fought, of which number Troy was victorious in eight. This gave the Trojans $500 for each battle won, and the grand stake of $5,000. Twelve of the birds were killed in the pit, and several others rendered permanently worthless. Sixty-five persons were present, including a number of prominent business men from New-York, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga. They all appeared to relish the brutal sport. One of the most remarkable events connected with the main is the fact that Mr. Mitchell, President of the village of Saratoga, was actually present during the fight, and lost a sum variously estimated at from $3,000 to $6,000, which he had wagered upon the result. It is estimated that $30,000 changed hands on this occasion, the great losers, of course, being the New-Yorkers, who backed their birds heavily. It is reported that a number of people from New-York, on their way to the fight, were snow-bound on the Hudson River Road, and did not arrive until this morning. Among the number, rumor has it, were John Morrissey and several other well-known Democratic politicians.

LOUISIANA.

The Surrender of Gov. Warmoth Denied—He Has Not Abandoned the Contest.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Gov. Warmoth's Private Secretary says the statement published in Washington to the effect that the Governor had abandoned the contest, and advises the Legislature not to meet on the 6th of January, is untrue.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased over New-England and the Middle States, with winds backing to westerly and southerly, rising temperature, and clear and partly cloudy weather, and with light snow over Northern New-York. It is highest over the Southern States, where clear and partly cloudy weather, rising temperature and northerly winds have prevailed. From the Ohio Valley and the Missouri to the upper lakes, the pressure has diminished with rising temperature, winds backing to south-easterly and southerly, increasing cloudiness and areas of light snow.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, south-westerly and southerly winds and rising temperature, with increasing cloudiness over the former, but cloudy weather over the latter, with light snow over the northern portion; for the South Atlantic States, light winds and generally clear weather; for the Gulf States, light winds from the south and east and partly cloudy weather, and probably rain over the Western Gulf; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and somewhat higher temperature, with probably light snow north of the Ohio Valley, the winds over the upper lake region shifting to north-westerly.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 10°; 6 A. M., 13°; 9 A. M., 17°; 12 M., 22½°; 3 P. M., 23½°; 6 P. M., 20½°; 9 P. M., 18°; 12 P. M., 16°; average temperature yesterday, 16¾°; average temperature for the week, 13°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There were 167 deaths in Boston last week, sixty-three of which were from small-pox.

W. C. Robinson, a prominent manufacturer of Pittsburg, Penn., died there yesterday.

The epizoötic has appeared at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and nearly all the Government animals are affected by it.

Timothy Hurley, the flagman on the old Central Railroad bridge, at Albany, N. Y., fell through the bridge yesterday and was killed.

Theodore Brown, a farmer, living in Hendricks County, Indiana, killed his wife, on Thursday last, by striking her over the head with a chair.

Gov. Hoffman has accepted a tender of escort by the Jackson Corps, on the occasion of his departure from Albany on Wednesday next for New-York.

The small-pox is spreading in many of the country towns in Nova Scotia. In Yarmouth all the churches, schools, and other places of public resort, are closed.

The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati for the week ending Friday evening, was 42,000; and the whole number, from Nov. 1 to the present date, 379,000.

A man named Theodore Jones, living a few miles from Indianapolis, killed his wife by a blow with his fist, Friday night. He was arrested yesterday morning.

H. Arnold & Co.'s extensive print works at North Adams were burned Friday morning. The loss is $150,000; insurance, $100,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

The Adrian Car-shops, at Adrian, Mich., with six new coaches, were burned Friday night. The loss is $75,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The fire originated in the paint-shop.

It is understood that Hon. Russell Errett, of Philadelphia, will assume the position of managing editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial*. The controlling interest in this paper has been purchased by State Treasurer Mackey for $100,000.

The vote authorizing the City of Cincinnati to issue one million and a quarter in bonds to aid the Cincinnati and Chesapeake Railroad, was carried yesterday by nearly 7,000 majority, being over 1,000 above the necessary two-thirds required by law.

James Venters and Andrew Diles, workmen in the Bellfonte Iron-works, at Ironton, Ohio, were scalded to death on Friday, while cleaning a boiler. The engineer, supposing the boiler had been disconnected, turned on the steam while the men were in it.

A fire occurred at Abington, Knox County, Ill., Friday night, which destroyed a dry-goods and boot and shoe store, one residence, and two or three small shops. The loss is estimated at $15,000; partly insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire broke out in Clark's marble building, corner of Main and Madison streets, Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, and did considerable damage. The loss was $7,000; fully insured. During the fire Henry Fontaine fell from the top of the building, three stories high, and received serious if not fatal injuries.

A Coroner's jury, at Philadelphia, yesterday rendered a verdict that John Tweedie died from violence received at the hands of Police-Sergt. John A. Rodgers, while the former was a prisoner in a cell at the station-house. Tweedie was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, but it is believed he was suffering from a fit.

An influential committee of natives, Parsees, and Europeans had been formed in India to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers by floods at Khandeish and Nassick. In Khandeish alone 132 villages, containing 3,500 houses, had been totally destroyed, and upward of 20,000 persons were left entirely destitute of food, shelter, clothing, agricultural implements, and, in some cases, cattle.

The *British Medical Journal* says that the Prince Imperial of Germany is now recovering satisfactorily from his troublesome and painful illness. The Prince has been suffering from inflammation of the large intestine, an affection which is painful and tedious. It has not involved any danger to life, but the progress toward cure is in general always slow, and attended with so much of the risk of relapse as to make a good deal of care necessary.

AFTER THE STORM.

Review of the Condition of Our Public Thoroughfares.

Many of the Streets Still Almost Impassable—The Street-Cleaning Bureau at Work—Effects of the Storm in the Vicinity of New-York.

Yesterday, the third day since the great snow-storm of Christmas night, saw the streets of the City in a different, but only slightly improved aspect. The snow, which on Thursday, and even Friday, covered the thoroughfares with its poetical whiteness, has now changed its hue, and arrived at that peculiar and familiar stage in its existence when it resembles the dust of ages, and it is a matter of supreme difficulty to distinguish between the contents of the domestic ash-barrel and the "thrice-driven snow" which the elements have bestowed upon us. Though in the abstract snow has many charms for others than poetasters, the pedestrians of the City, and those who had trusted their temporary safe-keeping to stages and horse-cars, evidently failed to see the charms of the "beautiful snow," and indulged in a continuous chorus of growls, mingled occasionally with what sounded like curses—not loud, but deep. The activity of the Street-cleaning Bureau has already done much to mitigate the annoyances caused by the storm, and yesterday Broadway, from the Battery to Fourth-street, presented a very respectable appearance, the road itself being well cleaned and the sidewalks perfectly free and trustworthy, save for the oft-recurring gratings, which, under a thin covering of snow, presented a most treacherous trap for the upsetting of unwary travelers. Many measured their length upon the sidewalk by the assistance of this man-trap, and though hitherto no serious casualties have occurred from such accidents, a considerable amount of pain and no little chagrin have been the inevitable results. Traveling up Broadway, its comparative comfort made the horrors of the by-streets more palpable. The streets leading from lower Broadway to the ferries on the North River presented the worst sight yesterday, and those immediately contiguous to the North and East Rivers are still in a deplorable condition, and in all probability will remain so for at least several days. Passengers waded knee deep in the snow, and the confusion about such places as Burling-slip, Fulton Ferry, and the Jersey ferries, was yesterday almost beyond description. Between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock these places are daily the scenes of much excitement, and, with the additional traffic which Saturday evening invariably brings, it was confusion worse confounded. The heavy, lumbering wagons, the stages, and the indescribable vehicles characteristic of the season, rendered foot passage a thing only to be contemplated after much anxious deliberation, and then, amid the cursing and the yelling of drivers, the shouting of policemen, the screaming of women, and demoniac newsboys a plunge across the street was fraught with so much danger, both to mind and body, that it was not rare to see a belated housewife sitting on her basket, contemplating the other side of the street as a haven too distant to be reached without supernatural aid. Taking another portion of the City as a point of observance, the appearance of Chatham-street and Printing-house-square was most striking. Here, where all the various car lines met, crossed, and recrossed, and each car with a double team of horses, the traffic was of course almost entirely monopolized by them, and foot-passengers were obliged to plunge into mountains of snow to cross from the City Hall to the newspaper and other offices. Up Chatham-street and the Bowery the thoroughfare for vehicles was excellent, while that for passengers was as bad as possible. Chambers-street, Worth and Pearl streets, and the purlieus of the Five Points were a most amazing spectacle of snow and filth. A portion of Chambers-street has been cut up for the purpose of laying pipes, and, as yesterday the work had entirely stopped, and the piles of stones, iron pipes, and snow were mingled in confusion, entirely covering the holes and chasms in the street, the passage up and down was exceedingly dangerous and uncomfortable. Further up-town the foot traffic was better, and in the streets and avenues devoted to private houses, the labors of the inhabitants in clearing the sidewalks were sufficiently successful to make the passage as comfortable as could be expected. One of the most noticeable and evil effects of the snow-storm was visible yesterday in the utter recklessness of people employed to clean the house-tops in various parts of the City. During the busiest part of the day a number of men were employed on the roof of a large house in East Fourteenth-street, shoveling off the snow, which fell in small avalanches on the sidewalk below, to the eminent peril of the passengers. No one interfered to check this reckless conduct, and when a few children were knocked down by the falling snow, the bystanders joined with the men on the roof in the diversion which this pleasantry occasioned. At 1 o'clock a little excitement was created in front of the Grand Central Hotel by similar conduct. A man, with a broom handle in his hand, stood on a window ledge of the top story of the hotel, knocking great lumps of ice from off the cornice, which, falling on the sidewalk below, broke into a hundred fragments. A young lady crossing the street at the time was so alarmed by the omnibuses and the shouts of the drivers, together with the yells of "Look out" from the man on the roof, that she stood perfectly motionless under this fall of ice-blocks, and it was only the merest chance that she was not killed by one large lump which fell just at her feet. Similar scenes occurred at other places, and such wantonness helped to impede traffic and increase the labors of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The stage lines were in full force again, and made quick and regular time. The car lines, with the solitary exception of the Bleecker-street line, also resumed work, and by great efforts made such excellent time as to cause but comparatively little inconvenience to the public. During the forenoon of yesterday a great "stick" occurred on West Broadway, which entirely stopped traffic for several hours. All the west-side cars were stopped for the time, and great confusion prevailed. The Street-cleaning Bureau is making active efforts to clear the streets. Capt. Thorne and Mr. Pickard are in charge of this Department. During the early part of yesterday nearly 1,000 men were employed in this service, together with 400 carts for carrying off the snow.

It is expected that 2,500 men will be at work this morning in various parts of the City. The men were at work all last night, and will be working without intermission until to-morrow morning, when the Bureau confidently expects that Broadway, from the Battery to Thirty-fourth-street, and the principal avenues and streets leading to the ferries, will be entirely cleared of the immense mass of snow which fell since Christmas night.

Detention of the Mails.

The trains on the several railways were running yesterday with almost their accustomed regularity. The North mails and the Erie were several hours late, but the Boston and South mails made average time. The New-Jersey trains ran very regularly throughout the day, the greatest delay being that of the Philadelphia mail, which was over an hour behind time. The Long Island trains were also making better time than on Thursday and Friday. The Post-office authorities were very busy throughout yesterday sorting and distributing the immense amount of matter which had accumulated on the various routes since the storm commenced, and which arrived here on Friday night and Saturday morning. The authorities state that, providing there is no more snow, the mails may be expected to arrive today with their usual punctuality.

Effects of the Storm on Long Island.

The snow blockade on Long Island has so seriously interfered with railway travel that it is doubtful if even the main lines will resume regular trips for a week to come. The Flushing and North-side Road is nearly running on time. Trains are running on the South-side Road to Patchogue. The Rockaway branch may be in operation by to-morrow. The Hempstead line is blocked, but a large force is engaged clearing the track, and a few days will see it clear. The first train eastward on the Long Island line, since the snow, left Hunter's Point yesterday morning, with two cars, drawn by three locomotives, having a steam-plow in advance, and arrived at Jamaica one hour beyond time. None of the branches of this line are open except to Northport. The turnpike roads are all blocked up, and sleighs are running on the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad. It is supposed that many have perished from exposure during the prevalence of the storm.

Staten Island News.

Yesterday the Staten Island Railroad was cleared from the snow blockade and trains resumed running, making all their regular trips. The Sacre Railroad has ceased running since the snow-storm, the road being entirely blocked up. Workmen are busily engaged clearing the track. During the storm, Patrick Crowley, Mr. Bergh's agent for Richmond County, found a valuable horse in the snow-drifts almost in a dying condition, and had him cared for and sent to his owner.

The Weather in the Eastern States.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The day opened with clear weather and the thermometer at zero, but it is growing much warmer as the day advances. The severe weather continues north and east. At Brunswick, Me., this morning, the thermometer was 12° below zero, and in other localities from 6° to 10° below.

SWITZERLAND AND THE VATICAN.

The very brief telegraph, received yesterday, simply announcing the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between Switzerland and the Vatican, though not unexpected, is so sudden that some explanations as to the present religious quarrel with the Papal Chargé d'Affaires may be of interest.

Switzerland, in 1586, had for the first time a permanent representative from the Pope established in her midst, who exercised a certain power. From that period religious feeling became more and more embittered, frequently threatening to disturb the integrity of the Swiss Confederacy, and often dividing the country into two camps, one Catholic and the other Protestant. In the midst of incessant quarrels, more than once Switzerland would have succumbed if it had not been for a sentiment of national unity, which repelled the incessant encroachments of the Papal Nuncio. As early as 1712 the intrigues of the Nuncio Carracioli almost caused him to be driven from Switzerland, and, finally, in 1847, the Sunderbund troubles ended by the withdrawal of Macciotti, the representative of St. Peter's. The errors made by Macciotti were of so grave a character, that it brought down on him the censure of Pius IX., (then the Pope had not thought of his dogma of the infallibility,) and measures proposed by the Swiss authorities for the utter abolishment of any Papal post in their midst, was seriously thought of at the time. The affairs of 1848 having intervened, no positive measures were adopted, but from that time until now, instead of a Nuncio, the Pope had his interests cared for in Switzerland by a Chargé d'Affaires. It soon, however, became evident that though in name but a simple Chargé d'Affaires, his functions were precisely of the same character as those of former Nuncios, and that his attention was as much engrossed by matters ecclesiastical as temporal. It then became an important question with the Swiss Government to try and comprehend what might exactly be his powers. Since the King of Italy had absorbed the Papal dominions, it struck the Swiss that he had really no diplomatic function, since he represented a State which really had no existence, and as to religious intermeddling, that was precisely the point which had already brought their country more than once to the verge of civil war. Perhaps the matter would have remained in *statu quo*, if it had not been for what has been represented by the Swiss Press as a series of aggressive, ultramontane movements, visible in the Cantons of Geneva and Soleure, and said to have been instigated by the Papal Chargé d'Affaires. Our own correspondent, in a late letter, gave a succinct account of these troubles, and presaged a rupture between the Swiss Government and the Papal Chargé.

The question narrows itself down to this, can the Swiss Confederacy desire to have in its midst a Chargé d'Affaires, a churchman, who, having no vested rights in Swiss ecclesiastical matters, endeavors to direct its own bishops and priests, but who, at the same time, they are anxious to prove does not even belong to the diplomatic corps, since he is in the singularly false position of representing a foreign power which at present has no possible existence. Public sentiment in Switzerland may be best understood by the action of the following Cantons, called to vote last month on some leading religious questions. The Cantons voting were Soleure, (all Catholic,) Berne, (mixed, Catholics strongly in majority,) Argovie, (Catholics in majority,) Thurgau, (religion about equally divided,) and Bale, (Protestant.) Their decision on the following questions were unanimous.

"That the decree of the Vatican of the 18th of July, 1870, as to the infallibility of the Pope, should not be recognized.

That the bishop has no power to censure other priests because they protest against the dogma of infallibility.

That within fourteen days the bishop is ordered to withdraw any excommunication pronounced against certain priests."

The publication of certain letters, addressed by a bishop to a parish priest named Gschwind, has also aroused a popular storm, because the bishop, it was supposed, had taken his cue from the Chargé d'Affaires. The trouble was in regard to dispensations. It seems that, according to the wealth of the parties, certain religious privileges and immunities could still be bought at different prices in Rome. That they cost from 140 to 60 francs, but that the price depended upon the celerity with which such indulgences could be obtained. "Let them understand," writes the Bishop, "that the more rapidly the matter is managed in Rome, the more it costs. To have a dispensation in three weeks would cost 140 francs, but for 40 francs it may take six to eight weeks."

In Switzerland, the feeling of resistance to the Papal dogma is not confined to the lower classes, the Old Catholic Party, as they style themselves, reject entirely the infallibility question, and have dubbed those who believe in it the "New Catholics." As it is, the resistance made against the Papal power by Switzerland is likely to be of a very positive and defiant character.

Opposition to the State Prohibition Convention.

Alluding to the call issued by "Rev. J. Harris, Chairman, and G. H. Wheeler, Secretary," for a State Prohibitory Convention, to meet at Syracuse Jan. 15, "for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing the Prohibition Party of the State, the *National Temperance Advocate*, published in this City, says:

"We think this movement unfortunate and ill-timed. A State Convention of all kinds of organizations and shades of opinion was held in Syracuse last October, these men participating, with the understanding that the friends of the cause should unite upon one common basis, and present a united front to the enemy. A platform was adopted, after a full and free discussion, by a large majority, which has been accepted by all the leading organizations in the State, and conference committees appointed to carry out the resolution. These committees have recently met and unanimously determined upon an aggressive line of action, and formed a strong alliance to operate upon the public mind and the members of the Legislature. A little band of disaffected persons seceded from the State Convention last October, and nominated a straight Prohibition ticket, which received 201 votes at the general election in the entire State. We should think it would be wise and prudent for these men now to unite with the great mass of temperance men upon the present progressive action against the dram-shop and in favor of protective legislation. This line of action consists of the demand for the repeal of all license laws, seeking for prohibition as fast as each locality can secure it by a majority vote, until it is absolute and universal, and also holding the liquor-seller responsible for the damages resulting from his [illegible]."

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wrecks and Loss of Life on the Eastern Coasts and Abroad.

The Destruction of the Bark Kodosh—Part of the Crew Drowned—Terrible Wreck in St. George's Channel—Other Losses.

The Wreck of the Kodosh off the Massachusetts Coast—Seven Men Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The survivors of the wrecked bark Kodosh, from Manila, for Boston, have reached this city. S. K. Gorsuch, the first mate, states that the bark was beating about in the bay inside of Race Point three days before she struck, being unable to find a pilot; and when the clouds threatened a storm, they were too far in to put to sea again, as the easterly wind was blowing them further toward the shore every moment. After the weather became very thick, and concluding that the land could not be far distant, the vessel was anchored at noon on Thursday. The storm in the meantime grew more furious, the sea running higher, and everything betokened the coming danger. In about one hour after anchoring, she struck on Point Alderton, and soon began to break up. All hands immediately looked about for means with which to save their lives. There were two large boats on board, besides a whale-boat. Ten of the men got into one and started for shore, landing safely. Capt. Matthews selected the whale-boat, into which he and seven others took refuge, but on its passage it was unfortunately capsized, precipitating its occupants into the sea, and all were drowned. The nautical instruments were in the boat, and nothing was saved except a chronometer, which was afterward picked up on the shore. It is somewhat singular that the whale-boat, always considered the best craft in a high sea, should meet with such an accident, while the more clumsy boat carried its burden safely through.

After the survivors reached the land they naturally looked back for their comrades, and on discovering the sad mishap, three of the men got into the boat and started back to save those struggling in the waters. They failed, however, of their generous purpose, but succeeded in getting the dead body of Capt. Matthews, which they brought to the shore, and carried it inland as far as the bluffs, about one hundred yards from the water-line, where they deposited it, supposing the locality to be secure from the reach of the waters. On searching for the body on the next morning, no trace of it could be found, the sea having washed it away or the snow covered it beyond their reach. Besides the regular crew there were on board two stowaways, both of whom were saved. One of them was a Manila boy, whose first experience of snow and ice will probably make a lasting impression. Of the persons on board, eight were lost and nine saved. Among the survivors is Mr. John Wilson, second mate. The following are the names of six of the lost: J. A. Matthews, Captain; John W. Kirby, steward; Christian Overlander, cook; John Guymer, Julius Svealau, and Charles Greenland, seamen, the latter a Swede. The bark is broken into small fragments, scattered about the shore. A portion of the hemp has also washed to the land, and will be saved in a damaged condition. The sugar will all be lost. The vessel and cargo were valued at about $148,000.

Navigation on the Rhode Island Coast—Narragansett Bay and Dutch Island Harbor Filled with Ice.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.—The cutter Moccasin found the schooners Frank Maria and Tangier, both from Calais, Me., and bound to Providence, loaded with lumber, in Dutch Island Harbor, ice-bound and short of provisions. She took them in tow, and brought them into this port. The schooner Julia, which is moored night and day alongside of the sunken bark Bessie Rogers, as a warning to passing vessels, was run into by the British schooner Aurora Borealis, Capt. Hamm, from Providence, for St. John, N. B., this morning, and had her foremast carried away, which created no little stir to those on board. The Aurora Borealis was but slightly damaged. The Sound steamer Old Colony, from New-York, arrived at her wharf in this city this morning, and, after leaving her passengers and freight, started for Fall River. She proceeded as far as Mount Hope Bay, when, on account of the ice, it was found impossible to get her through, and accordingly she was obliged to return to this port. On account of this fact, the boats of the Narragansett Steamship Company will be obliged to make this their terminus until the ice breaks up between here and Fall River. Narragansett Bay and Dutch Island Harbor are partially filled with ice, which renders the passage very dangerous for vessels.

Fearful Collision off Cape Hatteras—A Vessel Instantly Sunk and the Master Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 28.—Erastus Wells, chief officer of the brig Tempest, from Milk River, Jamaica, for New-York, with logwood, reports that on the night of the 18th inst., Cape Hatteras bearing south-west about thirty miles, and Cape Henry west-north-west sixty miles, his vessel collided with the brig Ieka, of Bremen. The collision was so violent that the Tempest was almost instantly sunk. The master, Henry Wilson, went down in her, but the rest of the crew got aboard the Ieka, and were brought to this port. Nothing has been seen from the Tempest. The Ieka is from Demerara, for Baltimore. She lost her bowsprit, fore topmast, and main topmast, and is now in the ice off Annapolis.

The Steamer Sunk at Memphis.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The steamer Andy Baum, which was sunk yesterday at Memphis, was owned here. She was valued at $45,000; insured for $30,000.

A Vessel Wrecked in the China Seas, and All Hands Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says the ship Benares, Capt. Anderson, which left that port Sept. 12 for San Francisco, went ashore on one of the Loo Choo Islands, and became a wreck. All the crew were drowned except five. The English gun-boat Curlew has gone to the spot to render whatever assistance may be required.

Loss of a Ship With All on Board Off the English Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Amyntas was lost while on a voyage from Holyhead for Washington, and every person on board perished. A severe gale prevailed in the English Channel yesterday. Several marine disasters are reported.

Two Cunard Steamers at Halifax Short of Coal—Terrible Weather on the Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 28.—The Cunard steamers Siberia and Cuba, from Liverpool, put in here today short of coal, the former eighteen days out, bound to Boston, and the latter fourteen days out, bound to New-York. They experienced terrific weather.

The St. Peter's Canal at Cape Breton is frozen up. A number of vessels remain at Yarmouth.

Condition of the Shipping in Delaware Bay.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 28.—The schooner Prudence, from Philadelphia, for Richmond, is ashore on the bar. Nearly all the vessels in the harbor have been swept by the ice into the Lower Cove.

Safety of Two Express Coast Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The agent for the new express line of steamers between this city and Philadelphia received information today that the steamer Ann Eliza is safely harbored at Baltimore, and the steamer New-York, which was fast in the ice off Matthias Point, had been cut out and towed up to Chesapeake City.

DEPARTURE OF THE ADRIATIC.

A Vessel Acknowledged for a Week to be Unseaworthy Sent Across the Atlantic in Midwinter.

The steam-ship Adriatic sailed yesterday for Liverpool. Much excitement was manifested on the dock by the eighty-seven passengers who had secured berths on board the steam-ship, in consequence of the reported disabled condition of the vessel. Finally all but ten passengers refused to go on board, when the Company's agents promptly refunded the passage money, although they claimed that the damage to the propeller had been exaggerated by the TIMES. The agents stated yesterday that instead of two and a part of a third flange having been broken, the propeller had only lost a portion of one flange, and they insisted that the TIMES had been imposed upon. But it must be remembered that the TIMES did not originate the story of the extent of the damage to the propeller. The officers of the ship so stated it in their log, and their report was not contradicted until yesterday morning. This will be clearly seen by the following facts:

The Adriatic arrived on Saturday, Dec. 21, from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on Dec. 6, and Queenstown Dec. 7, rough weather and an injury to her propeller causing the passage to occupy fourteen days. On the Monday following her arrival, the TIMES published an account of the rescue of the crew belonging to the ship Allan, by the Captain of the Adriatic, when it was incidentally mentioned, on the authority of the officers of the steam-ship, that, "On the sixth day out, at 1 o'clock in the morning, while in latitude 49° 32' north, and longitude 36° 50' west, and in the midst of a terrific gale, the Adriatic became partially disabled by the loss of *two blades* of the flange."

On the same day, the *Herald*, in its report of the wreck, printed the following:

"The terribly high head sea almost staggered the enormous steam-ship, and the black waves broke over her bow angrily. Now the conviction grew upon every man and woman at all gifted with ordinary reflection that bad weather and a passage of more than the usual stormy nature awaited them. All that night the giant waves rose higher and higher, dashing against the iron sides of the craft with a force that awed all on board at the majesty of excited nature. This was but the forerunner of the terrible to come. Officers, from the Captain down, were all on duty, and the seamen alert to obey such orders as the nature of the position demanded. The night was of the darkness of pitch, and the wind tore through the rigging with a roar and whistle that was appalling. Approaching midnight the waves ran mountains high, when, between that time and 1 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, one more angry sea than all the rest swooped down upon the steam-ship fore and aft, *carrying away two and part of the third of the propeller blades*, an injury so irreparable that the officers for a moment were struck with amazement and the passengers, when learning of it, stood aghast. 'The propeller disabled! and what will become of us?' cried many, while the stouter hearts thought the same, without utterance, if they had not more serious reflections. The loss sustained was instantly discovered by the engineers on duty in the jerk and twisting of her machinery, when the vessel was slowed and morning awaited with great anxiety. The dawn of the 12th showed the extent of the damage to the officers, as from the stern windows, when the ship was lifted out of the sea by the swell, the propeller could be seen."

The official log of the Adriatic, furnished to the Associated Press in its ship news, was as follows:

"Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Dec. 5, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 188 passengers to J. Hyde Sparks. Arrived, 7½ P. M. Dec. 12, 7 P. M., lat. 49 25, lon. 38 15, spoke ship Allan, (of Glasgow,) from Bathurst, N. B., for Liverpool, rudderless and waterlogged, and took off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port; 13th, 1:30 A. M., shipped a very heavy sea fore and aft, and carried away *two and part of third blade of propeller*; 20th, lat. 41 47, lon. 65 13, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; same day, lat. 41 27, lon. 68 29, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E. The Adriatic experienced very heavy westerly weather, with high head sea."

On Thursday last, the New-York *Maritime Register* published a list of disasters at sea, the list being headed as follows:

STEAMERS.—Adriatic, (Br.,) from Liverpool, at New-York Dec. 21, shipped a very heavy sea, fore and aft, at 1:30 A. M. on the 13th, and carried away *two and part of third blade of the propeller*.

Now all of these several statements were not contradicted by the Company, as they would undoubtedly have been if incorrect, therefore it was safe to assume that as the Adriatic had not been docked she was still in the disabled condition described. The agents aver that they had the propeller examined by divers, and that they reported only one flange broken. Here are two statements made by the officials that cannot be at all reconciled. Of course we had no intention of injuring the Company, or the reputation of the steamer, but simply stated what was deemed to be the actual facts, and thus perform our duty to the public.

The Storms on the Atlantic—Movements of Ocean Steamers.

From the Evening Post.

The steamer Thuringia, of the New-York and Hamburg line, which was due here on Tuesday last, arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, having experienced terrible hurricanes and high seas during almost the entire passage. Capt. Meyer, who has been crossing the Atlantic for the last twenty years, says that he never before encountered such boisterous weather as that met with on the present voyage. The steamer Oceanic, of the White Star line, which left Liverpool Dec. 13, also arrived this morning—four days behind time. She is supposed to have been caught in the late storm while off the coast. The Inman steamer City of New-York left Liverpool in company with the Oceanic, but has not yet arrived. The officers of the Oceanic bring no tidings in regard to the vessel. The Baltic Lloyds' steamer Franklin, which was expected to reach this port on the 21st, put into Halifax yesterday short of coal. The Franklin has 350 passengers on board. She sailed from Halifax today, and is due here on Tuesday night. The steamer Adriatic sailed for Liverpool today. On her last passage from Queenstown to this port the vessel lost two and one-third blades of her screw-propeller, but made the voyage in tolerably good time. On the arrival of the Adriatic an effort was made to secure the large dry-dock at the Erie Basin for the purpose of repairing the damage to the vessel, but as the dock had been previously engaged the attempt was abandoned, and the Adriatic was sent on her present voyage with a disabled screw.

The Guion steamer Wisconsin, which arrived here on Wednesday, had a very tempestuous voyage, her Captain reporting rough weather and heavy cross-seas throughout the entire passage. The steamer Greece, of the National line, left Liverpool on Dec. 11, in company with the Wisconsin, but has not yet reached this port. The steamer Erin, of the same line, which left Havre on Dec. 10, has not yet arrived. She is not considered a very fast vessel even in fair weather, and has doubtless been detained by the storm. A dispatch from Halifax announces that the steamers Cuba and Siberia reached that port today, both short of coal. The Cuba left Liverpool for New-York Dec. 14, and was due here on Thursday last. The steamer Victoria, of the Anchor line, which left Glasgow Dec. 13, and was due here yesterday, has not yet arrived.

A Needed Good Word for Gov. Davis, of Texas.

From the Houston (Texas) Union, Dec. 17.

It is a common remark among Democrats that Gov. Davis' administration is the worst ever known in Texas. Let us see. Under two years of the rule of Gov. Davis 2,000 free schools have been put in operation, 610 miles of railroad have been constructed, desperadoes and rowdies have been stripped of their six-shooters, more emigrants have come to Texas than in any six preceding years; by the security given to persons and property, capital has been attracted hither, great lines of railroad are pointed toward the Texas line, one completed, affording, when it makes its connection with the Houston and Texas Central, which will be within a few weeks, a railroad outlet to the people of Texas to all the great cities of the United States. Besides all these great public measures many private enterprises have been inaugurated and made prosperous beyond any precedent in our history. These are plain, stubborn, undeniable facts which no one can dispute. Yet, we are told the State is groaning under a despotism unbearable and outrageous. Let the people be not deceived. This is the cry of the hungry Democratic politicians, who would overturn the prosperity inaugurated by Gov. Davis, if thereby they can get their hands into the public crib. History will do justice to Gov. Davis, and his administration will be referred to by succeeding generations as one of the most successful and prosperous with which Texas was ever blessed. Mark the prediction.

THE OLD WORLD.

Threatened General Strike of Coal Miners in England.

The Russian Czarewich Pronounced Out of Danger.

Probable Appointment of a New Captain-General for Cuba.

Indignation of the Prussian Government at the Pope's Allocution.

Perplexity in France Over the Reorganization of the Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Anticipated Strike of Coal Miners.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is expected that 72,000 British coal miners will strike work on the 1st of January. George King, who confessed that he murdered Pook at Greenwich, has been discharged from custody, having been examined and found insane.

RUSSIA.

The Czarowitz Out of Danger.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—It is officially announced that the Czarowitz is now out of danger.

LATER.—The Court physicians have issued a bulletin stating that the feverishness of the Czarowitz has somewhat increased today. During the night His Imperial Highness perspired, and had four and a half hours' uninterrupted sleep. He is stronger today than he was yesterday.

SPAIN.

Probable Appointment of Gen. Pieltain as Captain-General of Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The *Imparcial*, in its issue to-day, says Gen. Pieltain will probably be appointed Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

GERMANY.

Indignation in Prussia at the Tone of the Pope's Allocution—The Laurium Mines Difficulty.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The *North German Gazette* stigmatizes the allocution of the Pope delivered at the Consistory held in Rome on the 23d inst. as an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany. The colossal impudence of the Pope, says the *Gazette*, proves the inevitable necessity for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and the Roman Catholic Church.

The *Gazette* denies the statement that Germany has consented to co-operate with Austria and Russia in an effort to effect a settlement of the Laurium Silver Mines disputes.

Passports from France Not Required—The Succession to the Throne of the Duchy of Brunswick.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—After the 1st of January, persons entering Germany from France will not be required to provide themselves with passports.

The *Spener sche Zeitung* strongly opposes a decree of the Brunswick Council of Ministers, issued on the 6th of December, providing that upon the demise of the present Sovereign, Duke William I., the ex-King of Hanover, or his son, shall succeed to the throne. The Ducal House of Brunswick is on the point of becoming extinct, as the present Sovereign, who is sixty-six years old, is unmarried. His only brother, whom he succeeded, fled the Duchy on the breaking out of the riot in the City of Brunswick, Sept. 8, 1830, and was afterward declared by a resolution of the German Diet, "unfit to govern."

FRANCE.

Fruitless Discussion on the Reorganization of the Assembly—Refusal of the Provincial Mayors to Placard M. Dufaure's Speech.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The second Subcommittee of the Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly met yesterday, to consider the proposition of M. Barthe, a Republican deputy, for the formation from the present Assembly of a separate legislative body, to be called the Section of Control, and also other modes for forming an Upper Chamber. After a resultless discussion of three hours' duration, the Committee adjourned until Friday next.

The Mayors of several of the Communes of France have refused to placard the speech of M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, delivered in the National Assembly during the debate two weeks ago on the petitions for the dissolution of that body. M. Dufaure, in his remarks, spoke ironically of M. Gambetta, whose speeches, he said, were the cause of the needless agitations throughout the country; and the Assembly, by resolution, directed the placarding of the speech. It is probable that the action of the Mayors in refusing to placard it will lead to an interpellation of the Government upon the meeting of the Assembly after the holidays.

The National Assembly Asserts its Dignity—An Interview With President Thiers.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—A Paris tradesman has been sent to prison for two years for displaying in his shop placards containing remarks insulting to the National Assembly.

One of the Subcommittees of the Committee of Thirty of the Assembly called upon M. Thiers today, and a courteous and conciliatory conversation ensued on the various proposals for constitutional reform now before the Committee. There were no concessions on either side. The President urged the creation of a second Legislative Chamber, but made no distinct proposal in reference thereto.

The Paris *Gazette* says Prussia is treating with Portugal for the cession to the former power of Delagoa Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, in South-eastern Africa.

The German War Indemnity.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—France will pay Germany 200,000,000 francs of the war indemnity on the 1st of January, and will pay 75,000,000 each succeeding month until May next.

ITALY.

Resignation of the French Ambassador.

ROME, Dec. 28.—M. Bourgoing, the French Ambassador at the Papal Court, has resigned.

BELGIUM.

Spread of an Epidemic.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—The pleuro-pneumonia has become epidemic in the villages of Prussia and Belgium, near the line separating those two countries.

MEXICO.

An Election Quarrel at Tampico—Eight Persons Killed and More Wounded.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 28.—The election for municipal officers at Tampico is reported to have passed off in a very disorderly manner. During the counting of the votes a disturbance arose, during which eight persons were killed and wounded. Great excitement prevailed. The opposing parties style themselves the Tampiqueños and Tamipoos, and each claim to have won the election.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A DIALOGUE FROM PLATO.

"Le temps le mieux employé est celui qu'on perd,"
CLAUDE TILLIER.

I'd "read" three hours. The text—for me—
 Had grown one drowsy blurring;
In bounced a blundering bumble-bee,
 That filled the room with whirring.

Then out. The window's leafage sways,
 And, parted soft, discloses
Miss Di., with hat and book—a maze
 Of muslin *mixta rosis*.

"You're reading Greek." "I am—and you?"
 "Oh, mine's a mere romancer!"
"So Plato is." "Then read him—do;
 And I'll read mine in answer."

I read. "My Plato (Plato, too,—
 That wisdom thus should harden!)
Declares 'blue eyes look doubly blue
 Beneath a Dolly Varden.'"

She smiled. "My book in turn avers
 (I don't quite know who wrote it,)
That sometimes these Philosophers
 Are not correctly quoted."

"But hear—the next's in stranger style:
 'Diogenes asserted
That two red lips which part and smile
 May not be controverted.'"

She smiled once more—"My book, I see,
 Observes some modern doctors
Would make the Cynics out to be
 Mere album verse concoctors."

Then I—"Why not? 'Athenian law,
 No less than time's tradition,
Enjoined sweet speech on all who saw
 Diana's apparition.'"

She blushed—this time. "If Plato's page
 No wiser precept teaches,
Then I'd renounce that doubtful sage,
 And walk to Burnham Beeches."

"Agreed," I said. "For Socrates
 (I find he too is talking)
Thinks Learning can't remain at ease
 While Beauty goes a-walking."

She read no more. I leapt the sill:
 The sequel's scarce essential—
Nay, more than this, I hold it still
 "Profoundly confidential."

AUSTIN DOBSON.

POOR PRETTY BOBBY.

BY RHODA BROUGHTON.

In the year '2 we were at war with France. It seemed then as if war were our normal state; I could hardly remember a time when Europe had been at peace. In these days of stagnant quiet it appears as if people's kith and kin always lived out their full time and died in their beds. *Then* there was hardly a house where there was not one dead, either in battle, or of his wounds after battle, or of some dysentery or ugly parching fever. As for us, we had always been a soldier family—always; there was not one of us that had ever worn a black gown or sat upon a high stool with a pen behind his ear. I had lost uncles and cousins by the half-dozen and dozen, but, for my part, I did not much mind, as I knew very little about them, and black was more becoming wear to a person with my bright color than anything else.

But I did care very much—very exceedingly—for my dear old father—not so old either—younger than my eldest boy was when he went; he would have been forty-two if he had lived three days longer. He was not a soldier, was not my father; he was a sailor, a Post Captain in His Majesty's Navy, and commanded the ship Thunderer in the Channel fleet.

I had struck seventeen in the year '2, as I said before, and had just come home from being finished at a boarding-school of repute in those days, where I had learned to talk the prettiest *ancien régime* French and to hate Bonaparte with unchristian violence from a little ruined *emigré maréchale*; had also, with infinite expenditure of time, labor and Berlin wool, wrought out "Abraham's Sacrifice of Isaac" and "Jacob's First Kiss to Rachel," in finest cross-stitch.

My father rented a house near Plymouth at that time, an in-and-out *nooky* kind of a house—no doubt it has fallen to pieces long years ago—a house all set round with unnumbered flowers, and about which the rooks clamored all together from the windy elm tops. I was laboring in flesh-colored wool on Juda's left cheek, when the door opened and my mother entered. She looked as if something had freshly pleased her, and her eyes were smiling. In her hand she held an open and evidently just-read letter.

"A messenger has come from Plymouth," she says, advancing quickly and joyfully toward me. "Your father will be here this afternoon."

"*This afternoon!*" cry I, at the top of my voice, pushing away my heavy work-frame. "How delightful! But how?—how can that happen?"

"They have had a brush with a French privateer," she answers, sitting down on another straight-backed chair, and looking again over the large square letter, destitute of envelope, for such things were not in those days, "and then they succeeded in taking her. Yet they were a good deal knocked about in the process, and have had to put into Plymouth to refit, so he will be here this afternoon for a few hours."

"Hurrah!" cry I, rising, holding out my scanty skirts, and beginning to dance.

"Bobby Gerard is coming with him," continues my mother, again glancing at her dispatch. "Poor boy, he has had a shot through his right arm, which has broken the bone, so your father is bringing him here for us to nurse him well again."

I stop in my dancing.

"Hurrah again!" I say brutally. "I do not mean about his arm; of course I am very sorry for that, but at all events, I shall see him at last. I shall see whether he is like his picture, and whether it is not as egregiously flattered as I have always suspected."

There were no photographs, you know, in those days—not even hazy daguerreotypes—it was fifty good years too soon for them. The picture to which I allude is a miniature, at which I had stolen many a deeply longingly admiring glance in its velvet case. It is almost impossible for a miniature not to flatter. To the most coarse-skinned and mealy-potato-faced people it cannot help giving cheeks of the texture of a rose-leaf, and brows of the grain of finest marble.

"Yes," replies my mother absently, "so you will. Well, I must be going to give orders about his room. He would like one looking on the garden best, do not you think, Phœbe?—one where he could smell the flowers and hear the birds?"

Mother goes, and I fall into a meditation. Bobby Gerard is an orphan. A few years ago his mother was an old friend of my father's—who knows? perhaps an old love—feeling her end drawing nigh, had sent for father, and had asked him, with eager dying tears, to take as much care of her pretty forlorn boy as he could, and to shield him a little in his tender years from the evils of this wicked world, and to be to him a wise and kindly guardian, in the place of those natural ones that God had taken. And father had promised, and when he promised there was small fear of his not keeping his word.

This was some years ago, and yet I had never seen him, nor he me; he had been almost always at sea and I at school. I had heard plenty about him—about his sayings, his waggeries, his mischievousness, his soft-heartedness, and his great and unusual comeliness; but his outward man, save as represented in that stealthily peeped-at miniature, had I never seen. They were to arrive in the afternoon; but long before the hour at which they were due I was waiting with expectant impatience to receive them. I had changed my dress, and had (though rather ashamed of myself) put on everything of most becoming that my wardrobe afforded. If you were to see me as I stood before the glass on that Summer afternoon you would not be able to contain your laughter; the little boys in the street would run after me throwing stones and hooting; but *then*—according to the *then* fashion and standard of gentility—I was all that was most elegant and *comme il faut*. Lately it has been the mode to puff oneself out with unnatural and improbable protuberances; *then* one's great life-object was to make oneself appear as scrimping as possible—to make oneself look as flat as if one had been ironed.

Well, in the afternoon in question, I was dressed quite an hour and a half too soon. I had a narrow little white gown, which clung successfully tight and close to my figure, and which was of so moderate a length as to leave visible my ankles, and my neatly-shod and cross-sandaled feet. I had long mittens on my arms, black, and embroidered on the backs in colored silks; and above my hair, which at the back was scratched up to the top of my crown, towered a tremendous tortoise-shell comb; while on each side of my face modestly drooped a bunch of curls, nearly meeting over my nose.

My figure was full and my pink cheeks were more deeply brightly rosy than usual. I had looked out at every upper window, so as to have the furthest possible view of the road.

I had walked in my thin shoes half way down the drive, so as to command a turn, which, from the house, impeded my vision, when, at last, after my tantalizing false alarms, and just five minutes later than the time mentioned in the letter, the high-swung, yellow-bodied, post-chaise hove in sight, dragged—briskly jingling—along by a pair of galloping horses. Then, suddenly, shyness overcame me—much as I loved my father, it was more as my personification of all knightly and noble qualities than from much personal acquaintance with him—and I fled.

I remained in my room until I had given them ample time to get through the first greetings and settle down into quiet talk. Then, having for one last time run my fingers through each ringlet of my two curl bunches, I stole diffidently down-stairs.

There was a noise of loud and gay voices issuing from the parlor, but, as I entered, they all stopped talking and turned to look at me.

"And so this is Phœbe," cries my father's jovial voice, as he comes toward me, and heartily kisses me. "Good Lord, how time flies! It does not seem more than three months since I saw the child, and yet then she was a bit of a brat in trousers, and long bare legs!"

At this allusion to my late mode of attire I laugh, but I also feel myself growing scarlet.

"Here, Bobby!" continues my father, taking me by the hand, and leading me toward a sofa on which a young man is sitting beside my mother; "this is my little lass that you have so often heard of. Not such a very little one, after all, is she? Do not be shy, my boy; you will not see such a pretty girl every day of your life—give her a kiss."

My eyes are on the ground, but I am aware that the young man rises, advances, (not unwillingly, as it seems to me,) and bestows a kiss, somewhere or other on my face. I am not quite clear *where*, as I think the curls impede him a good deal.

Thus, before ever I saw Bobby, before ever I knew what manner of man he was, I was kissed by him. That was a good beginning, was not it?

After these salutations are over, we subside again into conversation—I sitting beside my father, with his arm round my waist, sitting modestly silent, and peeping every now and then under my eyes, as often as I think I may do so safely unobserved, at the young fellow opposite me. I am instituting an inward comparison between Nature and Art; between the real live man and the miniature that undertakes to represent him. The first result of this inspection is disappointment, for where are the lovely smooth roses and lilies that I have been wont to connect with Bobby Gerard's name? There are no roses in his cheek, certainly; they are paleish—from his wound, as I conjecture; but even before that accident, if there were roses at all, they must have been mahogany-colored ones, for the salt sea winds and the high Summer sun have tanned his fair face to a rich reddish, brownish, copperish hue. But in some things the picture lied not. There is the brow more broad than high; the straight fine nose; the brave and joyful blue eyes, and the mouth with its pretty curling smile. On the whole, perhaps, I am not disappointed.

By and by father rises, and steps out into the veranda, where the canary birds hung out in their cages are noisily praising God after their manner. Mother follows him. I should like to do the same; but a sense of good manners, and a conjecture that possibly my parents may have some subjects to discuss, on which they would prefer to be without the help of my advice, restrain me. I therefore remain, and so does the invalid.

CHAPTER II.

For some moments the silence threatens to remain unbroken between us; for some moments the subdued sound of father's and mother's talk from among the rosebeds, and the piercing clamor of the canaries—fishwives among birds—are the only noises that salute our ears. Noise we make none ourselves. My eyes are reading the muddled pattern of the Turkey carpet; I do not know what his are doing. Small knowledge have I had of men save the dancing-master at our school; a beautiful new youth is almost as great a novelty to me as to Miranda, and I am a good deal gawkier than she was under the new experience. I think he must have made a vow that he would not speak first. I feel myself swelling to double my normal size with confusion and heat; at last, in desperation, I look up, and say sententiously, "You have been wounded, I believe?"

"Yes, I have."

He might have helped me by answering more at large, might not he? But now that I am having a good look at him, I see that he is rather red too. Perhaps he also feels gawky and swollen; the idea encourages me.

"Did it hurt very badly?"

"N—not so very much."

"I should have thought that you ought to have been in bed," say I, with a motherly air of solicitude.

"Should you, why?"

"I thought that when people broke their limbs they had to stay in bed till they were mended again."

"But mine was broken a week ago," he answers, smiling and showing his straight white teeth—ah, the miniature was silent about *them*! "You would not have had me stay in bed a whole week like an old woman?"

"I expected to have seen you much *iller*," say I, beginning to feel more at my ease, and with a sensible diminution of that unpleasant swelling sensation. "Father said in his note that we were to nurse you well again; that sounded as if you were *quite* ill."

"Your father always takes a great deal too much care of me," he says, with a slight frown and darkening of his whole bright face. "I might be sugar or salt."

"And very kind of him, too," I cried, firing up. "What motive beside your own good can he have for looking after you? I call you rather ungrateful."

"Do you?" he says, calmly and without apparent resentment. "But you are mistaken. I am not ungrateful. However, naturally, you do not understand."

"Oh, indeed!" reply I, speaking rather shortly, and feeling a little offended; "I dare say not."

Our talk is taking a somewhat hostile tone; to what further amenities we might have proceeded is unknown, for at this point father and mother reappear through the window, and the necessity of conversing with each other at all ceases.

Father stayed till evening, and we all supped together, and I was called upon to cut up his food for him, as he was disabled from doing it for himself. Then, later still, when the sun had set, and all his evening reds and purples had followed him, when the night-flowers were scenting all the garden, and the shadows lay about, enormously long in the Summer moonlight, father got into the post-chaise again, and drove away through the black shadows and the faint, clear shine, and Bobby stood at the hall door watching him, with his arm in a sling and a wistful smile on lips and eyes.

"Well, we are not left *quite* desolate this time," says mother, turning with rather tearful laughter to the young man. "You wish that we were, do not you, Bobby?"

"You would not believe me if I answered 'No,' would you?" he asks, with the same still smile.

"He is not very polite to us, is he, Phœbe?"

"You would not wish me to be polite in such a case," he replies, flushing. "You would not wish me to be glad at missing the chance of seeing any of the fun?"

But Mr. Gerard's eagerness to be back at his post delays the probability of his being able to return thither. The next day he has a feverish attack, the day after he is worse; the day after that worse still, and in fine, it is between a fortnight and three weeks before he also is able to get into a post-chaise and drive away to Plymouth. And meanwhile mother and I nurse him and cosset him, and make him odd and cool drinks out of herbs and field-flowers, whose uses are now disdained or forgotten. I can see now the little close curls of his sunshiny hair struggling over the white pillow. And then there came a good and blessed day, when he was out of danger, and then another, a little further on, when he was up and dressed, and he and I walked forth into the hay-field beyond the garden—reversing the order of things—he leaning on my arm, and a good, plump, solid arm it was. We walked out under the heavy-leaved horse-chestnut trees, and the old and rough-barked elms. The sun was shining all this time, as it seems to me. I do not believe that in those old days there were the same cold unseasonable rains as now; there were soft showers enough to keep the grass green and the flowers undrooped; but I have no association of overcast skies and untimely deluges with those long and azure days. We sat under a hay-cook, on the shady side, and indolently watched the hot hay-makers—the shirt-sleeved men, and burnt and bare-armed women, tossing and raking; while we breathed the blessed country air, full of adorable scents, and crowded with little happy and pretty-winged insects.

"In three days," says Bobby, leaning his elbow in the hay, and speaking with an eager smile, "three days at the furthest, I may go back again; may not I, Phœbe?"

"Without doubt," replied I stiffly, pulling a dry and faded ox-eye flower out of the odorous mound beside me; "for my part, I do not see why you should not go to-morrow, or indeed—if we could send into Plymouth for a chaise—this afternoon; you are so thin that you look all mouth and eyes, and you can hardly stand, without assistance; but these, of course, are trifling drawbacks, and I daresay would be rather an advantage on board ship than otherwise."

"You are angry!" he says, with a sort of laugh in his deep eyes. "You look even prettier when you are angry than when you are pleased."

"It is no question of my looks," I say, still in some heat, though mollified by the irrelevant compliment.

"For the second time you are thinking me ungrateful," he says, gravely; "you do not tell me so in so many words, because it is toward yourself that my ingratitude is shown; the first time you told me of it was almost the first thing that you ever said to me."

"So it was," I answer quickly; "and if the occasion were to come over again, I should say it again. I daresay you did not mean it, but it sounded exactly as if you were complaining of my father for being too careful of you."

"He *is* too careful of me!" cries the young man, with a hot flushing of cheek and brow. "I cannot help it if it make you angry again; I *must* say it, he is more careful of me than he would be of his own son, if he had one."

"Did not he promise your mother that he would look after you?" ask I, eagerly. "When people make promises to people on their death-beds they are in no hurry to break them; at least, such people as father are not."

"You do not understand," he says, a little impatiently, while that hot flush still dwells on his pale cheek; "my mother was the last person in the world to wish him to take care of my body at the expense of my honor."

"What are you talking about?" I say, looking at him with a lurking suspicion that, despite the steady light of reason in his blue eyes, he is still laboring under some form of delirium.

"Unless I tell you all my grievance, I see that you will never comprehend," he says, sighing. "Well, listen to me and you shall hear it, and if you do not agree with me, when I have done, you are not the kind of girl I take you for."

"Then I am sure I am not the kind of girl you take me for," reply I, with a laugh; "for I am fully determined to disagree with you entirely."

"You know," he says, raising himself a little from his hay couch, and speaking with clear rapidity, "that whenever we take a French prize a lot of French soldiers are ironed, and the vessel is sent into port, in the charge of one officer and several men; there is some slight risk attending it—for my part, I think *very* slight—but I suppose that your father looks at it differently, for—*I have never been sent*."

"It is accident," say I, reassuringly; "your turn will come in good time."

"It is *not* accident!" he answers, firmly. "Boys younger than I am—much less trustworthy, and of whom he has not half the opinion that he has of me—have been sent, but *I, never*. I bore it as well as I could for a long time, but now I can bear it no longer; it is not, I assure you, my fancy; but I can see that my brother officers, knowing how partial your father is to me—what influence I have with him in many things—conclude that my not being sent is my own choice; in short, that I am—*afraid*." (His voice sinks with a disgusted and shamed intonation at the last word.) "Now—I have told you the sober facts—look me in the face," putting his hand with boyish familiarity under my chin, and turning round my curls, my features, and the front view of my big comb toward him, "and tell me whether you agree with me, as I said you would, or not—whether it is not cruel kindness on his part to make me keep a whole skin on such terms?"

I look him in the face for a moment, trying to say that I do not agree with him, but it is more than I can manage. "You were right," I say, turning my head away, "I *do* agree with you; I wish to heaven that I could honestly say that I did not."

"Since you do, then," he cries excitedly—"Phœbe! I knew you would, I knew you better than you knew yourself—I have a favor to ask of you, a *great* favor, and one that will keep me all my life in debt to you."

"What is it?" ask I, with a sinking heart.

"Your father is very fond of you"——

"I know it," I answer curtly.

"Anything that you asked, and that was within the bounds of possibility, he would do," he continues, with eager gravity. "Well, this is what I ask of you: to write him a line, and let me take it, when I go, asking him to send me home in the next prize."

Silence for a moment, only the hay-makers laughing over their rakes. "And if," say I, with a trembling voice, "you lose your life in this service, you will have to thank me for it; I shall have your death on my head all through my life."

"The danger is infinitesimal, as I told you before," he says, impatiently; "and even if it were greater than it is—well, life is a good thing, very good, but there are better things, and even if I come to grief, which is most unlikely, there are plenty of men as good as, better than I, to step into my place."

"It will be small consolation to the people who are fond of you that some one better than you is alive, though you are dead," I say, tearfully.

"But I do not mean to be dead," he says, with a cheery laugh. "Why are you so determined on killing me? I mean to live to be an Admiral. Why should not I?"

"Why indeed?" say I, with a feeble echo of his cheerful mirth, and feeling rather ashamed of my tears.

"And meanwhile you will write?" he says, with an eager return to the charge; "and *soon*? Do not look angry and pouting, as you did just now, but I *must* go! What is there to hinder me? I am getting up my strength as fast as it is possible for any human creature to do, and just think how I should feel if they were to come in for something really good while I am away."

So I wrote.

CHAPTER III.

I often wished afterward that my right hand had been cut off before its fingers had held the pen that wrote that letter. Well—and so he went, with the letter in his pocket, and I felt something like the king in the tale, who sent a messenger with a letter, and wrote in the letter, "Slay the bearer of this as soon as he arrives!" But before he went—the evening before, as we walked in the garden after supper, with our monstrously long shadows stretching before us in the moonlight—I do not think he said in so many words, "Will you marry me?" but somehow, by some signs or words on both our parts, it became clear to us that, by-and-by, if God left him alive, and if the war ever came to an end, he and I should belong to one another. And so, having understood this, when he went he kissed me, as he had done when he came, only this time no one bade him; he did it of his own accord, and a hundred times instead of one; and for my part, this time, instead of standing passive like a log or a post, I kissed him back again most lovingly, with many tears.

Ah! parting in those days, when the last kiss to one's beloved ones was not unlikely to be an adieu until the great Day of Judgment, was a different thing to the listless, unemotional good-byes of these stagnant times of peace!

And so Bobby also got into a post-chaise and drove away, and we watched him, too, till he turned the corner out of our sight, as we had watched father; and then I hid my face among the jessamine flowers that clothed the wall of the house, and wept as one that would not be comforted. However, one cannot weep forever, or, if one does, it makes one blind and blear, and I did not wish Bobby to have a wife with such defects; so in process of time I dried my tears.

And the days passed by, and nature went slowly and evenly through her lovely changes. The hay was gathered in, and the fine new grass and clover sprang up among the stalks of the grass that had gone; and the wild roses struggled into odorous bloom, and crowned the hedges, and then *their* time came, and they shook down their faint petals, and went.

And now the corn harvest had come, and we had heard once or twice from our beloveds, but not often. And the sun still shone with broad power, and kept the rain in subjection. And all morning I sat at my big frame, and toiled on at the "Last Supper." And mother sat near me, either working, too, or reading a good book, and taking snuff—every lady snuffed in those days; at least in trifles, if not in great things, the world mends. And at night, when ten o'clock struck, I covered up my frame and stole listlessly upstairs to my room. There, I knelt at the open window, facing Plymouth and the sea, and asked God to take good care of father and Bobby. I do not know that I asked for any spiritual blessings for them, I only begged that they might be alive.

One night, one hot night, having prayed even more heartily and tearfully than my wont for them both, I had lain down to sleep. The windows were left open, and the blinds up, that all possible air might reach me from the still and scented garden below. Thinking of Bobby, I had fallen asleep, and he is still mistily in my head, when I seem to wake. The room is full of clear light, but it is not morning; it is only the moon looking right in and flooding every object. I can see my own ghostly figure sitting up in bed, reflected in the looking-glass opposite. I listen; surely I heard some noise; yes—certainly, there can be no doubt of it—some one is knocking loudly and perseveringly at the hall-door. At first I fall into a deadly fear; then my reason comes to my aid. If it were a robber, or person with any evil intent, would he knock so openly and clamorously as to arouse the inmates? Would not he rather go stealthily to work, to force a *silent* entrance for himself? At worst it is some drunken sailor from Plymouth; at best, it is a messenger with news of our dear ones. At this thought I instantly spring out of bed, and hurrying on my stockings and shoes, and whatever garments come most quickly to hand—with my hair spread all over my back, and utterly forgetful of my big comb, I open my door, and fly down the passages, into which the moon is looking with her ghostly smile, and down the broad and shallow stairs.

As I near the hall door I meet our old butler, also rather disheveled, and evidently on the same errand as myself.

"Who *can* it be, Stephens?" I ask, trembling with excitement and fear.

"Indeed, ma'am, I cannot tell you," replies the old man, shaking his head; "it is a very odd time of night to choose for making such a noise. We will ask them their business, whoever they are, before we unchain the door."

It seems to me as if the endless bolts would never be drawn—the key never be turned in the stiff lock; but at last the door opens slowly and cautiously, only to the width of a few inches, as it is still confined by the strong chain. I peep out eagerly, expecting I know not what.

Good heavens! What do I see? No drunken sailor, no messenger, but, oh joy! oh blessedness! my Bobby himself—my beautiful boy-lover! Even *now*, even after all these weary years, even after all the long bitterness that followed, I cannot forget the unutterable happiness of that moment.

"Open the door, Stephens, quick!" I cry, stammering with eagerness. "Draw the chain; it is Mr. Gerard; do not keep him waiting."

The chain rattles down, the door opens wide, and there he stands before me. At once, ere any one has said anything, ere anything has happened, a feeling of cold disappointment steals unaccountably over me—a nameless sensation, whose nearest kin is chilly awe. He makes no movement toward me; he does not catch me in his arms, nor even hold out his right hand to me. He stands there, still and silent, and, though the night is dry, equally free from rain and dew, I see that he is dripping wet; the water is running down from his clothes, from his drenched hair, and even from his eyelashes, on to the dry ground at his feet.

"What has happened?" I cry hurriedly. "How wet you are!" and as I speak I stretch out my hand and lay it on his coat sleeve. But even as I do it a sensation of intense cold runs up my fingers and my arm, even to the elbow. How is it that he is so chilled to the marrow of his bones on this sultry, breathless, August night? To my extreme surprise, he does not answer; he still stands there, dumb and dripping. "Where have you come from?" I ask, with that sense of awe deepening. "Have you fallen into the river? How is it that you are so wet?"

"It was cold," he says, shivering, and speaking in a slow and strangely altered voice, "bitter cold. I could not stay there."

"Stay where?" I say, looking in amazement at his face, which, whether owing to the ghastly effect of moonlight or not, seems to me ash white. "Where have you been? What is it you are talking about?"

But he does not reply.

"He is really ill, I am afraid, Stephens," I say, turning with a forlorn feeling toward the old butler. "He does not seem to hear what I say to him. I am afraid he has had a thorough chill. What water can he have fallen into? You had better help him up to bed, and get him warm between the blankets. His room is quite ready for him, you know—come in," I say, stretching out my hand to him, "you will be better after a night's rest."

He does not take my offered hand, but he follows me across the threshold and across the hall. I hear the water drops falling drip, drip, on the echoing stone floor as he passes; then upstairs, and along the gallery to the door of his room, where I leave him with Stephens. Then everything becomes blank and nil to me.

I am awoke as usual in the morning by the entrance of my maid with hot water.

"Well, how is Mr. Gerard this morning?" I ask, springing into a sitting posture.

She puts down the hot-water tin, and stares at her leisure at me.

"My dear Miss Phœbe, how should *I* know? Please God he is in good health and safe, and that we shall have good news of him before long."

"Have not you asked how he is?" I ask impatiently. "He did not seem quite himself last night; there was something odd about him. I was afraid he was in for another touch of fever."

"Last night—fever," repeats she, slowly and disconnectedly echoing some of my words. "I beg your pardon, ma'am, I am sure, but I have not the least idea in life what you are talking about."

"How stupid you are!" I say, quite at the end of my patience. "Did not Mr. Gerard come back unexpectedly last night, and did not I hear him knocking, and run down to open the door, and did not Stephens come too, and afterward take him up to bed?"

The stare of bewilderment gives way to a laugh.

"You have been dreaming, ma'am. Of course I cannot answer for what you did last night, but I am sure that Stephens knows no more of the young gentleman than I do, for only just now, at breakfast, he was saying that he thought it was about time for us to have some tidings of him and master."

"A dream!" cry I, indignantly. "Impossible! I was no more dreaming then than I am now."

But time convinces me that I am mistaken, and that during all the time that I thought I was standing at the open hall-door, talking to my beloved, in reality I was lying on my bed in the depths of sleep, with no other company than the scent of the flowers and the light of the moon. At this discovery a great and terrible depression falls on me. I go to my mother to tell her of my vision, and at the end of my narrative I say:

"Mother, I know well that Bobby is dead, and that I shall never see him any more. I feel assured that he died last night, and that he came himself to tell me of his going. I am sure that there is nothing left for me now but to go too."

I speak thus far with great calmness, but when I have done I break out into loud and violent weeping. Mother rebukes me gently, telling me that there is nothing more natural than that I should dream of a person who constantly occupies my waking thoughts, nor that, considering the gloomy nature of my apprehensions about him, my dream should be of a sad and ominous kind; but that, above all dreams and omens, God is good, that He has preserved him hitherto, and that, for her part, no devil-sent apparition shall shake her confidence in His continued clemency. I go away a little comforted, though not very much, and still every night I kneel at the open window facing Plymouth and the sea, and pray for my sailor-boy. But it seems to me, despite all my self-reasonings, despite all that mother says, that my prayers for him are prayers for the dead.

CHAPTER IV.

Three more weeks pass away; the harvest is garnered, and the pears are growing soft and mellow. Mother's and my outward life goes on its silent regularity, nor do we talk much to each other of the tumult that rages—of the heartache that burns, within each of us. At the end of the three weeks, as we are sitting as usual, quietly employed, and buried each in our own thoughts, in the parlor, toward evening we hear wheels approaching the hall door. We both run out as in my dream I had run to the door, and arrive in time to receive my father as he steps out of the carriage that has brought him. Well! at least *one* of our wanderers has come home, but where is the other?

Almost before he has heartily kissed us both—wife and child—father cries out, "But where is Bobby?"

"That is just what I was going to ask you," replies mother quickly.

"Is not he *here* with you?" returns he anxiously.

"Not he," answers mother; "we have neither seen nor heard anything of him for more than six weeks."

"Great God!" exclaims he, while his face assumes an expression of the deepest concern, "what *can* have become of him? what *can* have happened to the poor fellow?"

"Has not he been with you, then? Has not he been in the Thunderer!" asks mother, running her words into one another in her eagerness to get them out.

"I sent him home three weeks ago in a prize, with a letter to you, and told him to stay with you till I came home, and what can have become of him since, God only knows!" he answers with a look of the profoundest sorrow and anxiety.

There is a moment of forlorn and dreary silence; then I speak. I have been standing dumbly by, listening, and my heart growing colder and colder at every dismal word.

"It is all my doing!" I cry passionately, flinging myself down in an agony of tears on the straight-backed old settle in the hall. "It is my fault—no one else's! The very last time that I saw him, I told him that he would have to thank me for his death, and he laughed at me, but it has come true. If I had not written *you*, father, that accursed letter, we should have had him here *now*, this *minute*, safe and sound, standing in the middle of us—as we never, *never*, shall have him again!"

I stop, literally suffocated with emotion.

Father comes over, and lays his kind brown hand on my bent, prone head. "My child," he says, "my dear child," (and tears are dimming the clear gray of his own eyes,) you are wrong to make up your mind to what is the worst at once. I do not disguise from you that there is cause for grave anxiety about the dear fellow, but still God is good; He has kept both him and me hitherto; into His hands we must trust our boy."

I sit up, and shake away my tears.

"It is no use," I say. "Why should I hope? There is no hope! I know it for a certainty! He is *dead*," (looking round at them both with a sort of calmness;) "he died on the night that I had that dream—mother, I told you so at the time. Oh, my Bobby! I knew that you could not leave me for ever without coming to tell me!"

And so speaking, I fall into strong hysterics and am carried upstairs to bed. And so three or four more lagging days crawl by, and still we hear nothing, and remain in the same state of doubt and uncertainty, which to me, however, is hardly uncertainty; so convinced am I, in my own mind, that my fair-haired lover is away in the land whence never letter or messenger comes—that he has reached the Great Silence. So I sit at my frame, working my heart's agony into the tapestry, and feebly trying to say to God that he has done well, but I cannot. On the contrary, it seems to me, as my life trails on through the mellow mist of the Autumn mornings, through the shortened Autumn evenings, that, whoever has done it, it is most evilly done. One night we are sitting round the little crackling wood-fire that one does not yet need for warmth, but that gives a cheerfulness to the room and the furniture, when the butler, Stephens enters, and going over to father, whispers to him. I seem to understand in a moment what the purport of his whisper is.

"Why does he whisper?" I cry, irritably. "Why does not he speak out loud? Why should you try to keep it from me? I know that it is something about Bobby."

Father is already risen, and is walking toward the door.

"I will not let you go until you tell me," I cry wildly, flying after him.

"A sailor has come over from Plymouth," he answers hurriedly; "he says he has news. My darling, I will not keep you in suspense a moment longer than I can help, and meanwhile pray—both of you pray for him."

I sit rigidly still, with my cold hand tightly clasped, during the moments that next elapse. Then father returns. His eyes are full of tears, and there is small need to ask for his message: it is most plainly written on his features—death, and not life.

"You were right, Phœbe," he says, brokenly, taking hold of my icy hands; "you knew best. He is gone! God has taken him!"

My heart dies. I had thought that I had no hope, but I was wrong. I knew it! I say, in a dry, stiff voice, "Did not I tell you so? But you would not believe me—go on!—tell me how it was—do not think I cannot bear it—make haste!"

And so he tells me all that there is now left for me to know—after what manner, and on what day, my darling took his leave of this pretty and cruel world. He had had his wish, as I already knew, and had set off blithely home in the last prize they had captured. Father had taken the precaution of having a larger proportion than usual of the Frenchmen ironed, and had also sent a greater number of Englishmen. But to what purpose? They were nearing port, sailing prosperously along on a smooth blue sea, with a fair strong wind, thinking of no evil, when a great and terrible misfortune overtook them. Some of the Frenchmen who were not ironed got the sailors below and drugged their grog; ironed them, and freed their countrymen. Then one of the officers rushed on deck, and holding a pistol to my Bobby's head, bade him surrender the vessel or die. Need I tell you which he chose? I think not—well, (with a sigh) "and so they shot my boy—ah me! how many years ago—and threw him overboard! Yes—threw him overboard—it makes me angry and grieved even now to think of it—into the great and greedy sea, and the vessel escaped to France.

THE INDIVIDUALITY OF TWO DOGS.—The old pet was perhaps somewhat narrow-minded—a dog of one idea, and that idea was his master. To the rest of mankind he was reserved, if not indifferent; and, if forsaken for a time, he pined and refused to be comforted. His successor probably possesses the "Enthusiasm of Humanity" to a degree which often involves him in trouble in consequence of untimely caresses offered with muddy paws to unappreciative strangers, but which reassures us regarding his power to receive consolation in case of our premature departure for a world into which we make no efforts, like the mighty hunters of old, to compel our dogs to follow us. Again, our first dog, after a reprimand, used to shrink from us for hours, and convey by sad and solemn looks his sense that a cruel breach had been made in the harmony of our relations. The second will hasten to assure us that we are most graciously forgiven for our bad temper, and that, with all our faults, he loves us still. Number One was addicted to the pleasures of (or under) the table, and displayed his feelings toward bones with unaffected simplicity. Number Two will blink at us urbanely as we proceed with our meal, and only toward the close of the entertainment, when the dreadful idea occurs to him that the courses are over, the dinner is ended, and he is not fed, will he rise in remonstrance on his hind legs and sit like a statue of Anubis till his wants be supplied. Number One was a dog of resources; and when his path of life was beset with any of the thorns which, alas! strew the road which dogs are born to tread—if a door were shut through which he desired to pass, or his water-basin were left unfilled when he was thirsty, or the rat he hoped to catch had retired into an inaccessible hole—he would employ his whole energy and ingenuity by scratching, whining, begging, watching, and poking all round the premises till he had attained his end. Number Two, on the other hand, when defeated in his first eager rush, always subsides rapidly and resignedly into quiescence, and seeks are long that peculiar consolation for unsatisfied longings which is to be found in rolling one's self up into the nearest approach to a circle attainable to the vertebrata.

Our first dog seemed to live in an atmosphere of "refined and gentle melancholy," such as the divines of the last generation considered the proper tone of feeling for mortals traveling through this vale of tears. His great mournful eyes looked as if they might at any time overflow with drops from the depths of a divine despair, and only when he laid his noble head sadly on the table-cloth, and unmistakably turned those eloquent orbs in unutterable longing toward the dish of biscuits, were we able to fathom the profundity of his sorrow and aspirations. Our second dog, on the contrary, is blessed with a cheerful disposition, and evidently views the world as a place abounding in kind people, social dogs, interesting rabbits, and abundant bones. His bark is like the laugh of childhood, and means nothing but that best of all possible jokes: "How happy I am!" He skips here and there, as if wishing to go every way at once, and pursues the swallows, and leaps at the butterflies, out of mere joyousness of heart. And yet, again, Number One had an Oriental indifference for all proceedings not immediately concerning himself, and habitually lay down to enjoy his "kef" on the rug whenever we were particularly busy, seeming to regard with pitying indulgence the fuss which two-legged creatures make about trifles disconnected with the real concerns of life, namely, sport and dinner. But instead of calling Allah to witness our strange and foolish behavior, our second dog takes the keenest interest in everything we do which he cannot understand—pasting, painting, needle-work, using a sewing-machine or a chess-board, lighting a spirit-lamp, arranging a cabinet—it is all a matter of intensest curiosity to our poor friend, who stands on his hind legs for an agonizing period, and sniffs and looks, and asks us with his eyes, What it all means? And, alas! alas! we cannot tell him.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A NEW INVENTION IN TELEGRAPHY.—When Sir William Thomson invented his reflecting galvanometer, and showed its usefulness for telegraphic purposes, he insured the success of undersea cables, whatever their length. With this instrument, the movements of the little reflector enable the clerk to read off the message by careful watching. But recently, Sir William Thomson has invented an instrument—the patent siphon recorder—which, as its name indicates, writes or records the message, as received, on a strip of paper. It is an essential condition of such an instrument that it shall be very light; and the siphon, in this case, made of capillary tubing, is not thicker than a horse-hair. Indeed, so small is the bore, that the ink will not flow therein of itself, but squirts out when electrified. The siphon is connected with a coil of copper-wire, an electro-magnet, and an ebonite disk, armed with pieces of soft iron, which, being attracted by the magnet, is kept rotating, and regulates the current flowing from the battery and the cable. Acted on by this current, the ink, as already stated, squirts from the siphon, and writes a succession of dots and dashes, which represent the letters of the alphabet. To an unaccustomed eye, the writing is a confused unmeaning scribble; but a good telegraph clerk will read it off as if it were ordinary writing. Thus a message will now, so to speak, deliver itself from the other side of the ocean, thousands of miles distant; and telegraphy has achieved another triumph.—*Chambers's Journal.*

OPEN FIRES.—In every home there should be at least one open grate, or some other arrangement for burning wood or soft or hard coal. A fire which can be seen as well as felt—a cheerful, bright, blazing fire, with shovel and tongs—and fender, too, if you please—which will attract the family by its social influences, is a grand thing in a home. Those black, grim, tartarean flues, filled with the stale odors of cellar and hot air-chamber and seething water-tank, and emitting clouds of pulverized ashes to cover your furniture and stifle your lungs, are among the greatest banes of family enjoyment and comfort. It is all well enough to have one's dwelling warmed from top to bottom, and to have no coals to carry beyond the furnace, but this heating system has done immense mischief to the family powers, scattering the members of it all over the house, and furnishing not one attractive spot in which the inmates will gather, as by instinct they do, to enjoy the cheery comfort of the fireside. There is no fireside in most of our modern houses. There are only holes in the floor or in the walls. And we are disposed to think that the good ventilation of the open fire adds not a little to the unconscious blessings of its hospitable and domestic influence. The sight of the little folks, as they sit musing and amused while the wood-fire burns, and watching the fantastic flames and the glowing coals, is worth many times the cost of that cord of hickory or oak at city prices; and a wise household would rather part with the furnace which that bright blaze supplements and atones for than with the low-down grate which makes the family circle a real thing. Try it, ye who can, and see if the moral, æsthetic, and domestic power of this style of home comfort is overestimated.—*The Science of Health.*

VICTOR HUGO AT WORK.—Hugo must have worked hard in those days; he produced simultaneously, lyrics, dramas, and romances. In 1832, Saint-Beuve was reviewing his novels as a whole, and pronounced *Notre Dame*, the last written, to be the first of a series of truly great romances, which the author was destined to continue in the future. With *Notre Dame* commences, doubtless, the acquaintance of the average English reader with Victor Hugo. This work was written without interruption, its author availing himself of Balzac's plan of composing. He shut himself up from convivial friends, and lived in his work. He locked up his dress-clothes, and, clothed in a "bear-skin"—we have seen an English novelist at work, wrapped up in a huge blanket—dreamed and wrote. It is even said that he bought a bottle of ink to begin with, which was drained dry with the last chapter; and that hence arose the well-known expression for a book—"Ce qu'il y a dans une bouteille d'encre;" which saying Hugo afterward made over to one of his friends, who wished to utilize it as the title of a series of works. Prof. de Morgan could not bear a fire near him when he had any abstruse intellectual operation before him; but was wont then to sit wrapped up in an overcoat. Hugo, on the contrary, likes a big fire and an open window when he works.—*London Society.*

MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—There is another merit of the American plan which may gain favor for it from persons of even the strictest views—its tendency to produce happy marriages. That marriages are more frequent there than here, and are contracted earlier, may be ascribed to the circumstances of the country, where it is comparatively easy to make a living, and where, luxurious as certain sets of rich people are, it is a great deal more easy for a young couple to start in a simple way. Still the opportunities for acquaintance given must have something to do with it; and they have even more to do with a good assortment of the couples. In England, especially in London, a man often knows next to nothing of the girl he is engaged to. He has met her at parties, has taken her down to dinner, and danced with her; has called on foggy afternoons, and had tea gracefully handed to him; but he has learned very little about her true character, her temper, her principles, her capacity for affection; for defects in these respects must be very marked indeed to show beneath the decorous self-restraint of company manners. The girl, on her part, is still worse off, since she has even fewer opportunities of judging what a young man is worth; for he, after all, sees her in her own house and among her family. He can notice how she gets on with them, and can often, if he is sharp, interpret her by them for good or for evil. But he is probably quite isolated in the town; she sees nothing and knows nothing of his relations; he is merely a presentable young person of sufficiently pleasant manners and adequate income whom she meets in respectable company. She does not guess what the sisters whom he neglected, or the school-fellows whom he cheated, or the clerks whom he bullies, could tell about him, and has to learn for herself, when it is too late, that he is mean, hard, and selfish. In smaller towns and country places people have better chances, but in London and our other great cities it is hard to see how things are ever to be better while the present restrictions exist. In the States, on the other hand, it is generally a man's or a girl's own fault if he or she does not succeed in making out pretty well what the other is good for. Meeting oftener, and in a less formal way, able to carry on even a somewhat exclusive and engrossing acquaintance without being necessarily supposed to have "intentions," an American youth has the amplest means of finding out what are the tastes, and notions, and habits of the girl whom he thinks of making his wife, and can use those means without exciting any suspicion. Nor can he himself keep a mask always on in her presence; even if he tries it, she is probably intimate with other young men of the same set, and can make out from them what is thought of him by persons of his own sex—in all cases the best guide and clue to the truth. The result is that people do, as a rule, know much more of one another before they marry than they do in England, and that unhappy marriages are more rare.

AN ANECDOTE OF TWO ACTORS.—When the elder Mathews (the son of a "serious bookseller" in the Strand) began to appear in private theatricals, he obtained an introduction to Macklin, and visited the old lion in his den, resolved to give him a taste of his quality. He arrived at Tavistock-court, and went up; there was Macklin in his arm-chair; when the door opened and the youth was announced, he did not attempt to rise, nor, indeed, to take any notice of the entrance of the stranger, but remained with one arm on either elbow of the chair he sat in, looking sour and severe at his expected pupil, who, hesitating on the threshold, paused timidly, which occasioned Macklin to call out, in any but inviting tones, "Come nearer. What do you stand there for? You can't act in the gap of the door." The young man approached. "Well," added Macklin, in tones ill calculated to inspire confidence, "now let me hear you; don't be afraid." His crabbed austerity completely chilled the aspirant's ardor; however, mustering up all the confidence this harsh reception had left him, he began to declaim according to the approved rule of "speech days." Macklin, sitting like a stern judge waiting to pronounce sentence upon a criminal rather than to land a hero, soon interrupted the speech with a mock imitation of the novice's monotonous tones, barking out "Bow, wow, wow, wow." This was enough to damp the Thespian flame which had lighted the poor youth into the presence of the terrible old man, and he felt himself unable to make another essay, but stood with downcast eyes and swelling heart, awaiting the verdict which he expected. At last Macklin, with increasing severity of manner and voice, asked, "Young man, are you at all aware what the qualifications of an actor should be?" The youth sighed out, "I believe not, Sir." Macklin: "No, I am sure you do not. I will tell you, then, Sir. I will tell you what he ought to be; what I was; and what no man was ever eminent without being. In the first place an actor ought to possess a fine and expressive eye, 'An eye like Mars to threaten and command.'" (His own flatly contradicted his assertion.) "Sir, he should have a beautiful countenance. He should be able to assume a look that might appal the devil." (Here, indeed, he had one requisite in full force.) "He should possess a fine, clear, mellifluous voice." (Alas, his own sounded like a cracked trumpet!) "A graceful figure, Sir." (The lean and slippered pantaloon was an Apollo Belvidere to Macklin.) "But, above all, young man—above all—an actor—should possess—that—first—great—natural—requisite—that—test—of—genius—a good—Sir," he added, in a loud angry voice, as if commanding assistance, "I want a word—he should, I say, possess a good retentive ——" "Memory," cried out the young man. "Ay, Sir, memory." Here the old man seemed to dwell pensively for a time upon the attribute just lent to him; then rousing himself from his thoughtful posture, he looked up in his visitor's face, as if inquiring what he did there. "Well, Sir? Oh, well, well," (as if rising from the abyss of forgetfulness,) "as I have said, an actor's requisites are many. Among the rest, discrimination. Sir, in the course of my long life I never knew more than three actors who possessed discrimination. David Garrick was one, I, Charles Macklin, another, and the third was—a—a—a——" (Here his voice sank, as if step by step, till it reached a landing-place, where it was stationary and mute for some seconds; he then added, in a sort of mental soliloquy and with a half sigh,) "I forget who was the other." Then, closing his eyes, he sank back into his chair, as if asleep, and was certainly unconscious of the exit of the young Thespian, who, shutting the door quietly after him, flew down-stairs like a lapwing, opened the street door, and ran away, rejoicing in his escape as if he feared the sour old man who had curdled his blood with his severity would have shut him up for life in his dreary presence.—*All the Year Round.*

TALLEYRAND'S CHILDHOOD.—When scarcely a twelvemonth old, he was lamed for life by a fall. Eleven years passed away, during which time the fond mother had not only never seen her offspring, but was even ignorant of the accident that had befallen him. About this period his uncle, the Bailli de Talleyrand, a naval Captain, returned to France, after an absence of many years. Being desirous of seeing his nephew, he made a journey to the remote village to which the boy had been exiled. It was in the depth of Winter that he undertook this expedition, and the snow lay thick upon the ground. As he neared the place, he met upon the road a blue-eyed, fair-haired boy, dressed like a peasant, to whom he offered some silver to guide him to Mother Régaut's, (the nurse's name was Régaut.) Delighted at the thought of the promised reward, the boy eagerly undertook the service, but he was very lame, and could not keep pace with the horse, so the good-natured bailli lifted him into the saddle. His wonder and consternation may be imagined when, upon arriving at the cottage, he was informed that in his poor little lame guide he saw the nephew he had come to seek. Not another hour did Charles Maurice remain beneath that roof: the bailli took the boy back with him to Paris. Such was the childhood's days of the future great European diplomatist, who was destined thereafter to hold the destinies of France within his grasp. From the village he was transplanted to the College D'Harcourt, where, all ignorant as he was when he entered it, he soon carried away the first prizes, and became ultimately one of its most distinguished scholars. His mother now paid him an occasional visit, but as she was always accompanied by a surgeon, who pulled and cauterized, and tortured the boy's leg, her visits were more terrible than pleasing. But all the pulling, and cauterizing, and torturing effected no good—the lameness was incurable. The head of the house of Talleyrand must be a soldier—such was the tradition of the family, and it had never yet been departed from. A cripple could not be a soldier. It was announced to him that his birthright would be transferred to his younger brother. "Why so?" asked the boy. "Because you are a cripple," was the cruel answer.

Whatever of good might have existed in his original nature those words crushed out; the flavor of their bitterness lingered in his heart unto the last days of his life. From the hour in which they were spoken his disposition gradually changed; he became taciturn, callous, and calculating; a cynic, a heartless debauchee, sparing neither man nor woman that stood in the path of his interest or his pleasure. He had not been spared, why should he spare others? It was not for nothing he earned thereafter the title of *le diable boiteux*.—*Temple Bar.*

THE FIRST USE OF MAHOGANY IN ENGLAND.—Mahogany, though for centuries used by the Spaniards in ship-building, was first tried in England in King-street, in the last century. Dr. Gibbons, an eminent physician, was building a house; his brother, a West India Captain, who had brought some mahogany as ballast, sent him some of the wood as a curiosity; but the carpenters, finding it hard to work, threw it aside. Soon after this, Mrs. Gibbons, wanting a candle-box, sent Wollaston, a cabinet-maker in Long-acre, some mahogany to make it from, and would allow of no excuse. The box was made, and liked. The doctor then tried a bureau, which his friends, especially the Duchess of Buckingham, thought beautiful for color and polish. The Duchess begged some mahogany, and had a bureau also, and the fame of it soon made the fortune of the new wood. Mr. Timbs says that the present doors of a few of the better class of old houses in King-street are solid mahogany.—*All the Year Round.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PARK THEATRE.

NO. IX.

Its Progress in Opera.

On the 31st of January, 1828, Arne's celebrated recitative opera of "Artaxerxes," composed in 1762, the first and for many years the only English one of its class, was produced at the Park with great care and with triumphant success—its cast as follows:

Artaxerxes	Mrs. Hackett
Arbaces	Mr. Pearman
Artabanes	Mr. Horn
Mandane	Mrs. Austin
Semira	Mrs. Sharpe

The music was admirably adapted to each performer, and Horn and Mrs. Austin long remained unrivaled in their respective parts.

Miss George, a young and prepossessing songstress, who had lately fulfilled an engagement in conjunction with Messrs. Pearman and Keene, at the Bowery, (under Gilfert,) made her first appearance here in March, as *Lucy Bertram*, and though not much of an actress, was admired for a soft, sweet voice, and much facility of execution. She returned to Europe in 1830.

In April, 1828, the opera of "Dido," with Horn's selection of Rossini's music, was produced with equivocal success, notwithstanding Mrs. Austin, (as *Dido*,) Mrs. Sharpe, and Messrs. Horn, Pearman, and Howard were in the cast.

During the same month Mr. Cooper, the tragedian, who had just returned from an unsuccessful professional visit to London, took a benefit, when his sympathizing American friends gathered round him in such force that the receipts exceeded $1,800, the largest amount, we believe, ever received at the same prices—$1 to the boxes, fifty cents to the pit, and twenty-five cents to gallery. Cooke and Mathews' great benefits of $1,800 and upward were taken when admission to the pit was seventy-five cents, and to the gallery fifty cents. On this occasion Mr. Forrest played *Iago* to Mr. Cooper's *Othello*.

In June, Mrs. Austin (as *Florimante*) appeared with Mr. Horn in the opera of "Isidore de Merida," (music by Storace and T. Cooke,) which ran for a few nights only, and in the following October Weber's opera of "Oberon" was produced, with Richings as *Oberon*, Horn as *Sir Huon*, Hilson as *Sherasmin*, Mrs. Wallack as *Puck*, Mrs. Sharpe as *Fatima*, and Mrs. Austin as *Reiza*.

As a vocalist, next to Malibran, Mme. Féron, who appeared on the 27th November, 1828, as *Fiorella*, created the greatest sensation ever known on the Park stage. Much had been anticipated from her, for her English biographer, Oxberry, had asserted that she was second to no living English singer, and but to one Italian—probably referring to Mme. Pasta, for at the time he wrote Malibran had not made her European successes. On her appearance here she proved to be the only competitor that Mrs. Austin had to fear, and was the only one for a long time that Mr. Berkeley thought worthy of his critical steel. On several occasions the two ladies appeared in the same opera. "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Duenna," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," (produced with Bishop's musical selections,) and "Native Land" presented Mrs. Austin as the *Countess, Louisa, Mrs. Page*, and *Cœlio*, with Mme. Féron as *Susanna, Clara, Mrs. Ford*, and *Clymante*. In the first-named opera, in which Horn played *Almaviva*; Hilson, *Figaro*; Placide, *Antonio*; and Miss George, *Cherubino*, they were peculiarly successful, being received night after night with overwhelming applause, and the public being quite undecided as to which of the charming rivals should be awarded the meed of superiority. If inclined to give their vote in favor of the brilliant execution of the dark-eyed Féron, as she threw out, with astonishing power and effect, the full and disciplined tones of her melodious voice, they were arrested by the sweet and tender pathos of Austin, and felt half desirous of yielding heart and hand to the latter. Thus spoke William Cox, the most judicious critic of his day: "Mme. Féron possesses nearly all the qualities requisite for a finished singer. Nature has done much for her; art, still more. Her voice, which is of great sweetness and power, has been brought into a state of perfect discipline, so that, in the endless variety of ornament in which she is apt to indulge, she never disappoints or fails; the means are always adequate to the end, and the most rapid transitions are executed with an ease and facility that are equally surprising and delightful. One is at a loss which to admire most—the surprising power or the delightful skill. Her embellishments are introduced in such a spirit of grace and good taste, and executed with such a becoming regard to the uses of accent and inflection, as evidently show she regards sense as well as sound to be a component part of good singing. Mrs. Austin's voice is of as fine a texture, as sweet and as flexible, as that of Mme. Féron, but inferior to it in power and compass. Whatever she undertakes she executes with neatness and precision, but her ornaments are more mechanical, and after hearing her in half a dozen songs, we know exactly what she will do by what she has already done. Mme. Féron is possessed of such infinite variety that no conception can be formed of the future by the past." But Mrs. Austin ultimately triumphed—as much, perhaps, by the force of her personal charms and the excellent management of Mr. Berkeley, as by her undeniable vocal improvement, while Mme. Féron sought new spheres for the display of her peculiar skill in the Southern and Western theatres. The latter, though an excellent comic actress, and in that respect far superior to almost every contemporary English songstress, received no adventitious aid from her person, which was short and dumpy, nor from the pieces in which she appeared, which, with few exceptions, were the old and well-worn English comic operas long familiar to the public. While Mrs. Austin had a continuous series of new pieces produced for her, Mme. Féron did not appear in a single original character. For some reason, unknown to the public, she did not even sing her especial London part of *Florimante*, in "Isidore de Merida," which was there got up expressly for her, and in which her success was triumphant. Mr. Berkeley acknowledged that Mrs. Austin could make nothing of its most brilliant aria, "Cupid, aid me!" while Mme. Féron's marvelous execution made it in London the feature of the piece; and when occasionally introduced here, it fairly took the house by storm. Mme. Féron, after a protracted absence, made her last appearance at the Park, as *Cinderella*, Jan. 31, 1833, for the benefit of Mrs. Mangeon, with the celebrated Master Burke as *Baron Pompolino*, but their combined efforts attracted a house of only $483.

During the season of 1828-'9, Miss Cramer, Mrs. Pearman, and Mr. Comer (afterward well known in Boston) also appeared on a few occasions, and on the 22d of July, 1829, "Tancredi" (in Italian) was revived, with Mme. Brichta as *Tancredi*, Mme. Féron as *Amenaide*, Signor Ferri as *Argirio*, and Signor Angrisani as *Orbazzano*. Mme. Brichta, though unable to compete with the excellence of Malibran, succeeded in creating a favorable impression as *Tancredi*, and displayed the resources of her rich *contralto* voice to great advantage. She became a great favorite in the concert-room.

In the Fall of 1829 Mr. Mercer was attached to the company, and besides being a good actor, proved a valuable vocal assistant. He was the original *Caliph of Bagdad*, and appeared as *Caspar, Artabanes*, &c. In the Spring of 1830 Signorina Daposte appeared on several occasions, once in an Italian operetta entitled "L'Ape Musical," supported by Rosich and Angrisani. She had few faults, but not merits enough to fill the station of a prima donna.

On the 10th of May, 1830, Mr. John Jones made his first appearance here in a concert, and on the 17th personated his first character, that of *Redmond*, in William Cox's opera of "Rokeby." He had previously sung at the Bowery, but his successes were all made at the Park, where he was fortunate enough to attain the position of a favorite. He had a sweet and pleasing tenor voice, which he used with considerable skill, and, although small in person and a very indifferent actor, as the original *Prince* in "Cinderella," *George Brown* in the "White Lady," *Ivanhoe* in the "Maid of Judah," *Nemorino* in the "Love Spell," *Donald* in the "Mountain Sylph," and *Tamino* in the "Magic Flute," and also as *Masaniello, Rossignol* in the "National Guard," the *Unknown*, in "La Bayadère," *Young Meadows*, and many other parts, achieved a succession of triumphs of which he was justly proud. After returning from a visit to Europe in 1835, his standing began to decline, and when he left the stage in 1844, his retirement was a matter of indifference to the public.

In November, 1830, Mr. Thorne, from the English Opera-house, London, made his first appearance as *Count Belino*, a part unsuited to his voice, which was a fine baritone of great power and smoothness. He was afterward the original *Dandini* in "Cinderella," and *Gaveston* in the "White Lady," both of which he represented with marked approval. Owing to some mismanagement in the musical department, he was several times assigned characters above the compass of his voice, notably, *Prince Alfonso* in "Masaniello," which, with him, was a decided failure. He was a good actor as well as singer, and was famed for the excellence of his *Caliban, Caspar, Figaro, Father Paul* in the "Duenna," &c.

On the 24th of January, 1831, Rophino Lacy's version of Rossini's "Cinderella," with numerous choice additions, from his other works, was brought out with greater *éclat* than ever attended the production of any other opera on the Park stage, securing the unprecedented run of forty-seven nights during the latter half of the first season. Its cast at the time was considered perfect, and its dramatic fully equaled its vocal excellence. We reproduce it here:

Prince Felix	Mr. Jones
Baron Pumpolino	Mr. Placide
Alidoro	Mr. Richings
Dandini	Mr. Thorne
Pedro	Mr. T. Placide
Cinderella	Mrs. Austin
Clorinda	Mrs. Blake
Thisbe	Mrs. Vernon
Fairy Queen	Mrs. Wallack

No subsequent prima donna till the days of Mme. Anna Bishop, in 1847, failed to appear in it.

The old melodrama of "Don Giovanni," arrayed in some of Mozart's delightful melodies, was produced in March, with Simpson as the libertine, Jones as *Octavio*, Placide as *Leporello*, Thorne as *Massetto*, Mrs. Blake as *Leonora*, and Mrs. Austin as *Zerlina*.

In September, 1831, Miss Hughes, from Covent Garden, came out with success as *Susanna*, and soon became almost equally a favorite with Mrs. Austin, each lady having very decided partisans as to her respective claims to superiority in *Cinderella*. While here, Miss Hughes appeared in the original character of *Rebecca*, in the "Maid of Judah," in which she developed unexpected tragic talent.

On the 24th of September, 1831, Mr. Sinclair, a favorite Scottish vocalist, with a thorough Italian education, but retrograding in position at home, made his début here as *Prince Orlando*, in "The Cabinet." In his first selection of parts he disappointed his hearers, but afterward redeemed his reputation, by his performances in *Masaniello* and *Fra Diavolo*, both of which he first represented here.

Unfortunate attempts to appear as *Henry Bertram* were made Oct. 13 and 15, 1831, by Mr. Anderson, from Drury-lane, resulting in a riot on each occasion, and the forced withdrawal of the débutant, on the latter evening. Mr. Anderson possessed a good English reputation, and his rejection by the audience arose from reports of indiscreet remarks concerning America and Americans, made during a quarrel with a fellow-passenger, on his voyage hither. "Masaniello" was produced on the 26th November, 1831, and resulted in a triumph for Sinclair as the hero, Richings as *Pietro*, and Mrs. Barrymore as *Fenella*. Thorne as *Alfonso*, and Mrs. Sharpe as *Elvira*, were not approved by the musical critics.

In March, 1832, Sinclair as *Rossignol*, and Mrs. Knight as *Pauline*, were the first representatives of those characters in Auber's operetta of the "National Guard," which was received with great favor; and in May, Boildieu's "White Lady," with Jones, Thorne, Richings, Placide, and Mmes. Austin, Sharpe, and Wallack in the cast, was brought out with triumphant success, but never revived by any succeeding performers. A year later, Mr. Reynoldson made his début as *Figaro* in the "Barber of Seville," but never became a general favorite. His daughter was afterward adopted by Mr. Richings, and is now known to the operatic stage as Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard.

Mozart's "Magic Flute" was produced in April, 1833, with Horn as *Sarastro*, Jones as *Tamino*, Placide as *Papageno*, Mrs. Austin as *Pamina*, Mrs. Sharpe as *Papagena*, and Mrs. Wallack as *Astreamente*. Mme. Otto had some fine music in this opera, in which she first attracted attention. "Fra Diavolo," arranged by Mr. Reynoldson, was brought out in June, and with Sinclair, Jones, Richings, Reynoldson, (as *Lord Allcash*,) Mrs. Austin and Mrs. Sharpe in the principal parts, met with deserved success.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood, (formerly Miss Paton,) were the next stars who appeared. They were welcomed in "Cinderella," by a house of $1,679, on the 9th of September, 1833. Public opinion soon awarded Mrs. Wood a position in advance of any English vocalist who had preceded her, and we believe she had never been superseded by any successor, while her husband, if not found to be a more artistic singer, was decidedly a finer-looking man than any vocalist we have had since the days of Darley. The success of both was complete until an unfortunate quarrel with an actress, (Mrs. Conduit,) and with a newspaper reporter, (Dr. Hart,) caused the expulsion of Mr. Wood from our stage in 1836. A subsequent visit restored him to favor, but another dispute in a neighboring city, in 1841, again caused an abrupt and final departure of himself and wife for their native land. In addition to the usual run of English operas, Bellini's "Sonnambula" was first produced for Mr. and Mrs. Wood, and, as *Amina*, the lady perhaps reached the crowning point of her triumphs. She was also eminently successful as *Isabella*, in "Robert the Devil," *Mandane, Cinderella, Rebecca, Rosina, Susanna*, and *Zerlina*, and gave a highly effective rendering to many old ballads, such as "Black-eyed Susan," &c. Mrs. Wood was somewhat eccentric in her habits and at one time retired to a Romish convent, but ultimately returned to her husband's roof, under which she died in 1863.

Mr. Walton, a good singer and actor, sang with the Woods this season, in many second parts refused by Mr. Jones.

In July, 1834, T. Cooke's adaptation of Auber's "Gustavus, or the Masked Ball," was produced, with Mason as *Gustavus*, Jones as *Lillienhorn*, Richings as *Ankarstrom*, Mrs. Blake as *Oscar*, and Mrs. Vernon as *Arvedson*. It was more successful as a spectacle than as an opera. Mme. Ferrero, a *danseuse*, appearing with unusual applause in the ball-room scene.

In the Fall of 1834, Miss Sophia Phillips and Miss Charlotte Watson, (afterward Mrs. Bailey,) were favorably received in the "Barber of Seville," "Marriage of Figaro," Beggars' Opera," &c., the former as the heroine of those pieces, the latter as *Cherubino, Captain Macheath*, and also as *Little Pickle, Apollo*, &c. The former was a dark-eyed Jewess, well trained in her profession, the latter a chubby blue-eyed English girl, particularly popular with the public for her arch and sprightly assumption of boys' parts—one of which *Paul, the pet of the petticoats*, she originally represented here. They were ably supported by Mrs. S. Chapman, (previously Miss E. Jefferson, and afterward Mrs. Richardson,) a well-educated singer, and a superior actress, and (in *buffo* parts) by Mr. Latham.

In 1835 Mr. Brough made his first appearance as *Dandini* in "Cinderella," in company with the Woods, and soon after appeared in Bellini's opera of "La Sonnambula," in which he made his most favorable impression on the public. This most delightful opera was thus first presented to the New-York audience:

Rodolpho	Mr. Brough
Elvino	Mr. Wood
Alessio	Mr. Richings
Amina	Mrs. Wood
Lisa	Mrs. Conduit
Teresa	Mrs. Vernon

Soon after, Mrs. J. Watson, Miss Horton, (afterward Mrs. Horn,) Miss Nelson, (afterward Mrs. Brougham,) and Mrs. Gibbs, (the Miss Graddon, of London,) appeared in succession, but never attained a position of favoritism.

The long popular ballet-opera of "La Bayadère," by Scribe and Auber, was first produced here on the 2d of December, 1836, with Jones as the *Unknown*, Richings as *Olifour*, Miss Eveleen Cowan as *Ninka*, and Mademoiselle Augusta as *Zoloe*. The fascinating delicacy of the latter's representation of the dancing Bayadère must be remembered by all who saw it, as well as the entire inefficiency of Miss Cowan as the singing Bayadère, to which character Mrs. Conduit was soon after promoted.

Next came Madame Caradori-Allan, who seemed the embodiment of all that was pure and sweet in music, and whose clear soprano voice has been unmatched in liquid sweetness, save by that of Jenny Lind, to which, however, it was inferior in power and compass. Balfe's "Siege of Rochelle" was produced for her in April, 1838, with Jones, Brough, Richings, and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes in the cast. Mr. Hughes was now leader of the orchestra, and his wife (although a tame and spiritless singer) was frequently cast in secondary parts, and occasionally himself. In January, 1839, Morley, Brough, Jones, Richings, and Mesdames Bailey, Hughes, and Richardson represented Rossini's "Thieving Magpie," and in April Sinclair and Mrs. Gibbs appeared in Lee's "Lord of the Isles," but neither opera proved a success.

In September, of the same year, Beethoven's grand opera of "Fidelio" was produced with an entirely new troupe of singers, as follows:

Don Pizarro	Mr. Giubilei
Florestano	Mr. Manvers
Rocco	Mr. Martyn
Jacquino	Mr. Edwin
Leonora	Mrs. Martyn
Marceline	Miss Poole

Mrs. Martyn, known in London and Edinburgh as Miss Inverarity, though a handsome woman and a highly cultivated artist, failed, principally from a worn and unreliable voice, to create the impression expected from her, while Miss Poole, from whom little was anticipated, by her grace and archness of manner, and the honeyed richness of fine contralto notes, soon became the actual, if not the nominal, prima donna of the corps. Giubilei, as a basso, was unequaled, and Manvers proved a very sweet and pleasant tenor. They probably would have had a more successful career, if the celebrated Shirreff, Seguin and Wilson troupe, then singing in "Amilie," at Wallack's National Theatre, had not been at the very summit of their reputation, and, in consequence, attracting all the fashion of the City to their highly-popular entertainments.

Donizetti's delightful comic opera of the "Love Spell," originally produced in 1838, with Caradori-Allan, Placide, and Jones in the principal parts, was revived in February, 1840, with Giubilei as *Doctor Dulcamara*, Manvers as *Nemorino*, and Miss Poole as *Adina*, and proved to be their most highly-applauded and popular performance. March 30, 1840. The first performance of Adolph Adam's sprightly opera of the "Postilion of Lonjumeau" introduced to the Park boards Mr. Wilson and Miss Shirreff in the characters of *Chapelu* and *Madelaine*, with Mr. Giubilei as *Bifu*, and Mr. Richings as *Marquis de Courcy*, each performer making an extraordinary professional hit, and the latter's acting exhibiting qualities of the highest excellence. Mr. Wilson and Miss Shirreff had made their American débuts at Wallack's Theatre, where they produced Rooke's opera of "Amilie" with great *éclat*, Oct. 13, 1838. The conflagration of that theatre, a year later, gave Mr. Simpson an opportunity of introducing them to his patrons, but, although admired and appreciated, they never on his stage created the furor which had previously attended them.

The Woods reappeared in the Fall of 1840, bringing with them Mr. Leffler, a basso, of London, who first appeared as *Baron Pumpolino*, and were followed by Mrs. Fitzwilliam, a merry comedienne, who, though not a professed operatic singer, was a very delightful warbler, and on several occasions gave imitations of Malibran and Rubini with great applause.

Braham, the most eminent and aged of English tenors, appeared on the 21st of December, 1840, as the *Seraskier*, in the "Siege of Belgrade." He afterwards enacted (or more properly sung, for he was a wretched actor) *Count Belino, Masaniello, Prince Orlando, Artabanes*, and *Rodolph*, in "Der Freyschutz." In "Artaxerxes," he had the support of Mrs. Sutton as *Mandane*, and Miss Mary Taylor (one of her earliest vocal efforts) as *Semira*. His other support, from Mesdames Bailey and Maeder, and Messrs. Richings, A. Andrews, and John Fisher, was weak, and, though his own voice and execution were wonderful for a man nearly seventy, his engagement was peculiarly unsuccessful.

In February, 1841, Mr. F. Meyer as *Oroveso*, Mr. Jones as *Pollione*, Mrs. Bailey as *Adelgisa*, and Mrs. Sutton as *Norma*, first sung Bellini's grand opera of that name, and, notwithstanding a certain critic's persistent efforts to decry the merit of the prima donna, it was repeated eleven times before it was withdrawn for the production of Herold's "Zampa; or, the Marble Bride," and the first appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Seguin as *Bruno* and *Camilla*.

Manvers personated *Zampa*, and Jones, Meyer, and Miss Poole were also in the cast. Elaborate care had been bestowed on its "getting up," and it met with a fair success, but not commensurate with its deserts. Mr. Seguin had first appeared at Wallack's, as *Count Vandertelmer* in "Amilie," and as a basso was highly esteemed, and his wife, who had also appeared there as *Cinderella, Countess Almavira*, &c., ranked with our finest classical singers. In conjunction with Giubilei, Manvers, and Miss Poole, they also appeared in "La Gazza Ladra" and "Don Giovanni," Miss Julia Wallack (a daughter of Henry Wallack) appearing in the latter piece as *Donna Elvira*.

In April, 1842, Manvers and the Seguins appeared in "Norma," and brought out Auber's "Bronze Horse." They also appeared in the "Maid of Saxony," composed by Mr. Horn, in which he and his wife both assisted, but it met with little approval.

In October, 1842, Handel's "Israelites in Egypt," with additions by Rossini, was brought out by the Seguins, aided by Mr. Shrival, (a new, but never a favorite tenor,) and Mr. Archer, (a rough bass singer,) with an orchestra of thirty-five instruments and a chorus of fifty-three voices. It ran fifteen successive nights, and then made way for Handel's old pastoral opera of "Acis and Galatea," which was given for a week.

In the Fall of 1843, Mme. Cinti-Damoreau, one of the most distinguished of European celebrities, appeared in concerts, with Artot's remarkable performances on the violin; and, in the Spring of 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin and Mr. Shrival appeared in Donizetti's "Anne Boleyn," but four nights completed its brief career.

In September, 1844, Mr. Jones appeared in the "Enchanted Horse," an opera of his own composition, with Mme. Otto for the prima donna. It lived only five nights, but was followed by a grand success, in November, when Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl" was produced, with Mrs. Seguin as *Arline*, Mr. Seguin as *Devilshoof*, and Mr. Frazer, a new, portly, and very acceptable tenor, as *Thaddeus*. No English opera has since equaled its popularity. "Amilie" was given by the Seguins, Miss Moss, Frazer, Delavanti, S. Pearson, Holman, and George Andrews, on Christmas night, 1845, but Mrs. Seguin was unable to eradicate the impression previously made in it by Miss Shirreff. In March, 1846, Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was first sung by the same combination, followed immediately thereafter by Adolph Adam's "Brewer of Preston."

In April and June, 1847, seasons of Italian opera occurred, with the initial performances of "Ernani," "I due Foscari," and "Saffo," and the reproduction of "Norma," "Sonnambula," and "Mosè in Egitto." Perelli, Perozzi, Novelli, Vita, Bataglini, with Signoras Tedesco, Caranti de Vita, and Ranieri were in the corps, of which Tedesco was the bright particular star.

In August, 1847, Mme. Anna Bishop made her début in "Linda di Chamounix," then first performed with Frazer as the *Vicomte*, Brough as *Antonio*, Sidney Pearson as the *Marquis*, Mrs. Bailey as *Pierrotto*, and Mrs. Knight as *Magdalena*. In this opera she commanded brilliant audiences for several successive evenings, and when, soon after, she appeared as *Tancredi*, a part not heard since 1829, her triumph was complete. She subsequently had the assistance of Signor Valtellina, (from Palmo's Opera-house,) W. H. Reeves, and Mlle. Korsinski, in "Norma" and "La Sonnambula;" Mme. Macfarren (as *Orsini*) in "Lucrezia Borgia," and the celebrated Signor DeBegnis in "Il Fanatico per la Musica." She also produced Balfe's "Maid of Artois" for the first time. In October, Donizetti's "Favorita" introduced Mr. A. Giubilei as *Alphonso*, Mr. Manvers as *Ferdinand*, and a daughter of the latter, (known as Miss Brienti,) for the heroine, but her nervous embarrassment caused her total failure.

The last operatic performances given at the Park Theatre were by Mme. Bishop, in the characters of *Tancredi* and *Linda*, in October, 1848, and although she had the support of the celebrated Monplaisir Troupe in the ballet of "Esmeralda," the receipts were not sufficient to pay the expenses of the house. Her merit had in no wise deteriorated, but the caprice of the public was perhaps explainable on the ground of the unpopular management of Mr. Hamblin, who had succeeded the long-esteemed Mr. Simpson as the lessee of the Park Theatre—which, first opened on the 29th of January, 1798, was finally destroyed by fire on the 16th of December, 1848. Thus closed a long succession of musical attractions, which we have endeavored to recall to memory, and have gone over with a brevity perhaps scarcely intelligible to those who are not, like ourselves, fond of dwelling on the past.

Correction.—In a previous article we stated that Malibran's "Farewell Song" was written by Mr. Keene. She requested the favor of him, and the words were published over his name—but we have been informed that they were really furnished for him by Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, then one of the most favored votaries of the muse.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

A Passenger's Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I went over to Jersey City on the 17th of December, with the intention of taking the 6 o'clock train to Philadelphia, and put my satchel on a seat in a Pullman parlor-car. I had of necessity to leave for a few minutes, and when I returned the satchel was gone. I tried the end of the car toward the front of the train and found it locked. There was no porter in the car to take my baggage, as is the custom. I left my satchel on a seat I wished to retain. The agents of the Company say they are not responsible for anything left in cars by passengers. I secured my ticket for first-class passenger before I left the New-York side. Now, Mr. Editor, it would be well for the traveling public to know this. Yours truly,

JOS. WOODWARD,
No. 327 Pearl-street.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 27, 1872.

Law Reforms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reading of Mr. H. L. Clinton's communication in the TIMES of Dec. 28, respecting certain reforms in the administration of justice in criminal cases, suggested to my mind another much-needed reform in the civil practice in our Courts in this State, to wit, the verification of pleadings.

It is a well-known fact among lawyers and Judges, that half the answers interposed in civil suits under our Code are false, and the oath that the same are true perjury, though perhaps not punishable as such. I will give you a case in point. A few months ago a merchant, doing business in a country town in this State, wrote to a New-York firm requesting them to send him a bill of goods and he would pay for the same. Knowing him by reputation as the successor of a prosperous merchant in that section, (who had lately died,) the New-York firm forwarded the goods, with the bill of the same, amounting to some $350, requesting payment. The country merchant replied that money was scarce with him just then, but promised to remit very soon. After considerable dunning and threats of suit, and many promises to pay, he sent the New-York firm a check for $300, on account, on a bank in his own town, much to the delight of my clients. The check was immediately transmitted to the bank for collection, and the next day the cashier telegraphed back that the check was protested for non-payment, and the drawer in jail for attempting to burn his store.

I at once commenced suit in the Supreme Court in this City, to recover the amount of the original account, and just as the time to answer was expiring, the defendant, through an attorney, served a sworn answer, alleging that the goods were bought on a credit of four months, and therefore the debt was not due when the suit was commenced.

A more unblushing falsehood was never put on paper. No credit was asked for, none was given, and yet under our Code no penalty attaches to a person making such an oath. His sending of the check before suit was a flat contradiction that the goods were bought on credit.

If the law respecting the verification of pleadings was amended, making it perjury on the part of any person who should make an affidavit that the facts stated in a pleading are true of his own knowledge, when it can be shown that the same are absolutely false, and without any foundation in truth, I think it would in a great measure prevent the interposition of sham, false, and frivolous answers, and meet with the approval of Judges, lawyers, and all others interested in an honest administration of civil justice in this State. LAWYER.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872.

Shark-Fishing in Iceland.

"The Icelanders," says the *Nautical Magazine*, "take no active part in the whale fishery, but devote themselves, as a rule, to that of the shark and cod. They fish principally from light open boats, with projecting prows, and carrying only one small lug-sail. Row-boats are preferred on account of the number of hands required. The Icelandic fishermen are described as possessing a power of endurance, an ability to keep the sea in all weathers, and a courage above all praise; they scorn to take provisions of any kind to sea, though they never neglect to carry their snuff-horns. It is greatly to be deplored that these hardy mariners are so careless both as to their personal comforts and as to the seaworthiness of their craft, since to these faults may doubtless be traced the fact that forty per cent. of the deaths of the men are caused by drowning. When a vessel is in search of sharks, it is anchored at a place where they are presumed to be—in preference, near the rising edge of a bank. The anchor used is generally a four-pronged iron grapple, weighing about 180 pounds, with fifteen to twenty fathoms nine-sixteen inch iron chain cable, and a 350-fathom long hawser. When anchored, the fishing commences. If nothing is caught, the position is shifted until the shark is found; and if the take is good, the vessel remains at the spot, and rides out the storm if necessary. The lines used are of the thickness of deep-sea lead-lines, fastened to three fathoms of chain, in the middle of which a leaden weight of ten pounds to thirteen pounds is fixed. Under this a strong six-inch hook is fastened; the entire hook is covered with bait, and it is notched inside the bend to prevent the latter slipping down. When the shark is hauled up to the surface it is killed by means of a long spear. A harpoon is then fixed in it, and the rope made fast to the ship's side; after which the carcase is ripped up by a knife affixed to a pole, and the liver is taken out and placed in barrels, and stowed away in the hold. The value of a carcase on shore is about 7s. 6d. The flesh is sold to the peasants, who bury it in the ground for two or three weeks, and then disinter it, wash it, and cut it up into strips, and hang it in the drying-house. After one year's drying, it is considered fit for food. The flesh has then assumed a clear, reddish-yellow color, which gives it something of the appearance of salmon, so far as the eye is concerned, but certainly not the nose, for its presence in a room is very perceptible. How perceptible it must be in the case of ten-year-old shark flesh, which we are further informed is accounted a delicacy among native connoisseurs, we must leave to the imagination and olfactory nerves of our readers to conjecture. The gall of the shark is used instead of soap. The skin is also turned to good account; after being stretched on the ground and dried, it is used as shoe leather, though it is not susceptible of being polished. A shark of moderate size yields two-thirds of a barrel of oil, (reckoning a barrel at about 140 quarts,) which is extracted by boiling the liver. A first boiling gives the light train-oil; a second, the darker or common oil. Three barrels of liver give about two barrels of oil, and, in calm weather, one small open boat, if fortunate, may secure about fifteen barrels of liver in a couple of days. In Sweden and Germany, where the train-oil is much used in tanneries, it fetches from 55 shillings to 125 shillings per barrel."

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Dec. 28, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.977 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Dec. 25, 30.400 inches; minimum, at 3 P. M., Dec. 26, 29.440 inches; range, .960 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 14.7°; maximum, at 3 P. M., Dec. 23, 33.2°; minimum, at 10 P. M., Dec. 22, 3.7°; range, 29.5°. Remarks—Dec. 26, snow from 5 A. M. to 7 P. M.: amount of water, .65 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,895 miles.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Pacific Mail	73¾	100	Western Union	80½
100	do.......c.	73⅞	100	do	80⅝
200	do.......c.	74	100	do.......c.	80¾
100	do	74½	200	do.......c.	80½
700	do	74¾	100	do	80⅝
100	do.......c.	74½	200	Boston, H. & Erie	8⅞
200	do	74⅜	200	Erie Railroad	61⅝
900	do	74½	1200	do	61¾
1300	do	74⅝	400	do.......c.	61⅞
600	do.......c.	74½	700	do	61⅝
800	do	74¾	600	do.......c.	61⅝
200	Union Pacific	37⅛	200	do	61½
200	do.......c.	37⅜	100	do.......b3.	61⅝
1000	do.......s3.	37⅛	700	do.......c.	61⅝
200	do	37⅛	600	do	61½
100	Lake Shore.......c.	95½	200	do.......c.	61¼
200	do	95⅜	300	do	61⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H.......c.	98⅞	100	do	61½
300	do	99	200	do.......c.	61⅝
500	do	99⅛	1000	do	61½
100	do.......c.	99	300	do	61⅝
100	do.......b3.	99⅛	100	do.......c.	61½
200	do.......b3.	99⅛	400	Ohio & Miss	48⅛
300	do	99⅛	100	Toledo & Wabash	74⅛
100	do.......c.	99	200	do	74⅜
300	do	99⅛	200	do.......s3.	75
500	do.......c.	98⅞	100	do	74½
800	North-western Pf.	88¼	200	C., C. & I. C.	36⅜
100	St. Paul.......c.	54			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	117⅛	$15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 109⅛
35,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. s3.	109⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, new	79	200	Canton Co.....b. c.	102¾
1,000	S. C. Can. J. & J.	22½	300	Pacific Mail...b. c.	74¼
10,000	Missouri 6s	96	100	do	74¾
5,000	N.Y.S.7s,B.L.E.	105	100	do	74¼
5,000	Erie 1st.......c.	101¼	600	do.......c.	74¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d	97½	600	do	74¼
2,000	Union Pac. 1st.	90⅝	500	do	74⅜
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L.G.c.	79½	200	do.......b3.	74½
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	81¼	500	do	74½
2,000	B. & So. Ill. 1st, 8s, S. F. bds	96	100	do	74¼
			100	do	74⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st	90	100	do	74⅜
8,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	104	100	do.......c.	74⅜
1,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st.	104	800	do	74⅜
3,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	95	200	do	74⅜
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	98½	100	U. S. Exp...b. c.c.	79⅜
2,000	do	98¾	500	N.Y.C. & H.b. c.c.	98⅜
9,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	84	600	do	98½
5,000	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.	96½	100	do.......c.	98¾
100	W. U. Tel...b. c.c.	80½	400	do	99
100	do	80¾	700	do.......c.	98⅜
100	do.......c.	80⅝	1100	do	99
100	do	80¾	100	do.......b3.	99⅛
100	do	80¾	100	do.......b5.	99⅜
300	do	80⅝	200	do	99
100	do.......c.	80⅜	100	do.......c.	98⅞
100	do.......s3.	80½	100	do.......b5.	99⅛
200	L. S. & M. S...b. c.	95¾	400	Union Pacific.b. c.	37⅜
100	do	95⅜	300	do	37⅜
400	do	95¾	100	do.......c.	37¼
100	do.......c.	95⅝	100	do.......b3.	37⅜
10	Erie Railroad	62	100	do.......c.	37⅜
300	do.......b. c.	61	100	do	37⅜
100	do	61¾	400	do.......s3.	37⅜
100	do.......c.	61⅝	300	do	37⅜
200	do.......c.	61⅞	100	do.......c.	37¼
400	do.......c.	61⅝	5	Chic. & N. W.	81½
300	do.......c.	61⅝	100	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	110¾
200	do	61⅝	100	do	110¾
100	do.......c.	61⅝	100	do.......c.	110⅝
100	do.......c.	61⅝	500	do.......c.	110¾
100	do.......c.	61⅝	100	do	111
800	do	61⅜	200	do.......b60.	112½
500	do.......b3.	61⅝	200	do	111½
300	do.......c.	61⅝	200	do.......b60.	112⅞
200	do	61⅝	100	do.......c.	111½
500	do	61⅝	100	do.......c.	111⅜
600	do	61⅝	100	do.......c.	111⅝
500	do	61⅝	200	Cl. & Pitts. Gd.	89
1000	do	61⅝	300	Mil. & St. Paul	53¾
200	do.......c.	61⅝	100	do.......b3.	54
300	do	61⅝	100	do...b. c. b3.	54
300	do.......c.	61¾	200	Tel., W. & W. b. c.	74⅜
700	do	61⅝	100	do.......c.	74⅝
700	do.......c.	61⅝	200	B., H. & E....b. c.	9
300	do.......c.	61⅝	100	do.......c.	9
1700	do	61⅝	100	do.......s3.	9
1800	do	62	300	do.......b3.	9¼
100	do.......c.	61⅝	700	do	9¼
500	do.......b3.	62	200	do	9¼
300	do.......c.	61⅝	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	48⅛
500	do	62	100	do	48⅜
400	Col., C. & I. C. b. c.	36⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$11,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	117⅜	$2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 113⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	Western Union	80⅞	300	Erie Railway	62
1100	do	81	100	do.......b3.	62¼
700	do	81⅛	500	do	62½
100	do	81	100	do.......c.	62⅜
1100	do	81¼	1000	do	62⅜
100	do	81⅛	1200	do	62⅜
1100	do	81⅛	300	do.......c.	62⅜
100	do	81½	100	do	62⅜
100	Pacific Mail	74¾	200	do.......b3.	62⅛
500	do	75	500	Lake Shore	95½
200	do	75⅛	100	do	95⅝
800	do	75	300	do	95⅜
100	do	74⅝	300	North-western	82
100	do	75⅛	500	North-western Pf.	88⅛
100	do	75⅜	500	do	88⅛
400	do	75⅛	100	Rock Island	111¼
200	do.......c.	75⅛	100	do.......c.	111⅜
100	do	75⅜	200	Toledo & Wab	74⅝
800	do	75⅛	300	do	75
400	do	75⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.......c.	48⅛
300	do	75¼	800	do	48⅛
200	do	75⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	36⅛
400	do	75⅜	100	do	36⅜
400	H. Y. C. & Hud.	99⅛	1400	do	36
2500	do	99	100	do.......b3.	37⅛
200	do.......c.	99⅜	400	do	37
200	Union Pacific...b3.	37⅜	100	do	37
500	do	37⅜	500	do	37
200	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	68⅝			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200	American Coal.b.c.	55	300	Erie Railroad.b. c.	62½
500	West. Un. Tel.b.c.	81¾	200	do	62⅝
200	do	81½	500	do.......s3.	62½
100	do	81¾	400	do	62½
100	do	81⅞	100	Un. Pac. R. b. c. b3.	37⅜
10	Mich. Central R.	116	100	do.......c.	37¼
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co...c.	75⅛	13	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89
500	do..bet. call.	75⅜	100	do..bet. call	89
100	do.......b3.	75⅛	100	N. J. Central R.	102¾
100	do	75¾	48	do	102
200	do	75	100	Chi. & R. I. R. b. c.	111¾
400	do	75⅜	100	Mil & St. P. b. c. b3.	54½
500	Clev. & P. G....b3.	88	700	Tol., W. & W. R. b. c.	75
20	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	68½	15	Bos., H. & E. b. c.	8½
10	do	68	100	Ohio & Miss R.	48⅛
1000	N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.	99	1200	do..bet. call	48⅛
100	do.......c.	99	1400	do.......b3.	48⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	115	200	C., C. & I. C. b c. b30.	37½
100	do..bet. call.	115½	100	do.......b30.	37¾
5	L. S. & M. So. R.	96	200	do	37
100	do..bet. call.	95¼			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100	New Cent. Coal	48	100	Lake Shore	95½
700	Western Union	81	100	do.......b3.	95⅝
200	do.......b10.	81¼	100	do	95⅜
100	do	81	300	do	95½
100	do	80⅞	100	do	95⅜
100	do	80⅞	100	St. Paul Railroad	54
300	Pacific Mail	75⅜	100	do	53⅞
100	do	75⅛	100	St. Paul Pf.	77⅛
300	do	75¼	100	do	77⅜
200	do	75⅛	100	Union Pacific...b3.	37⅜
100	do	75⅛	100	do	37⅜
300	do	75	300	do	37¼
100	Hannibal & St. Jo.	48	200	do	37⅜
200	N. Y. C. & H...b10.	99⅜	100	do	37⅜
100	do	99	200	Rock Island	111⅛
300	do	98⅞	100	do.......b30.	112¼
2100	do.......b60.	99⅛	200	do	111⅛
300	do	99½	100	do	111⅜
600	do	99	100	Ohio & Miss	49
1200	do	99⅛	100	do	48⅞
500	do	99	900	do	48¾
500	do	98⅞	100	do	48⅞
500	do	98¾	100	Toledo & Wabash	74⅝
500	do	98⅞	100	do.......b3.	75
1200	do	99	200	do.......b30.	75⅛
900	Erie Railroad	62⅜	300	do	74⅞
100	do.......b3.	62⅛	500	Col., Chi. & I. C.	37
100	do.......s30.	62⅛	500	do	36⅞
600	do	62⅛	200	do.......b3.	36⅞
600	do	62⅛	600	do	36⅞

SATURDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

Today was, to a great extent, a repetition of yesterday, with some recovery of firmness at the Stock Exchange. Demand loans were with a bonus, in addition to Legal interest; the *shave* varying from a quarter of one ⅌ cent. in the forenoon to one-sixteenth near the close of business.

Gold was steady at about 112, until near 2 o'clock, when 112¼ was paid; and the quotation 112@112¼ was in force at the close.

The Exchange market was neglected, and barely steady for Sterling. Gold Coin was shipped to the extent of $1,283,100, making a million and three-quarters for the week.

The Bank statement shows an increase in the Specie average of $4,468,700, and a loss of Legal-tenders amounting to $3,507,100; the other changes being comparatively unimportant, a decrease of $1,239,000 in Loans, and of $894,200 in Deposits. The circulation outstanding is increased by $50,300. The changes yield an increase in Specie and Greenback Reserves of $1,172,575.

In the Stock market, there is a recovery of about what was lost yesterday. The prominent changes are Erie, with a range of 61¾@62¼@62¼; Pacific Mail, 73¾@75¼@75, and Western Union, 80¼@81¼. The rest varied within narrower limits, and closed dull, at quotations following:

Closing Quotations—Dec. 28.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	112	112
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	113	113
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117¼	117¼
American Gold	112¼	112
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98¾	98⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾	111¼
North-west Common	81¼	81
Pacific Mail	73¾	74¾
St. Paul Preferred	77¼	77¼
St. Paul Common	54	54
Ohio and Mississippi	48¼	48¼
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	80¾
Erie	61	62¼
Union Pacific	36¾	37¼
Lake Shore	95¼	95¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	36¼	36¼
Toledo and Wabash	74¼	74¾
North-west Preferred	87¾	88¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47	47¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup. n. i., '65	115⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	113
5-20 reg., '62	112¾	5-20 coup., '67	117⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅞	5-20 coup., '68	117⅛
5-20 reg., '64	112⅞	10-40 reg.	109⅜
5-20 coup., '64	112⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅝
5-20 reg., '65	112⅞	5s coup., '81	111⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112⅝	6s Currency	113⅛
5-20 reg. n. i., '65	112⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	90	Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	100½	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100½	Del., L. & W. 2d	94
Erie 1st M. Ex.	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	98
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97	T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	91½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d	92
Erie 4th 7s, '80	92	Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds.	83
Erie 5th 7s, '88	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	96
Long Dock Bonds	92	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102½	Morris & Essex 1st	103½
Harlem 1st 7s	100	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	98½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	94	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st.	104
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	91	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ⅌ c. e. b.	96
Mich. S. 7s, 2d M.	97½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	95½	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
Clev., P. & A. old bds.	99½	Chi. & Alton 1st	103½
Clev., P. & A. n. bds.	94	Chi. & Alton Inc.	96½
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	97	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	95
Buff. & Erie n. bds.	95	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	94
Lake Shore div. bds.	93	Ohio & Miss. 2d	84
Lake Shore C. C. bds.	100	Pennsania 1st Conv.	95
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106
West. Pac. bds.	92	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	93
Cen. Pac. gold bds.	102½	Mil. & St. P. 7s, gold.	98½
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	113	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	93½
Union Pac. 1st bds.	90½	Mil. & St. P., Iowa D.	89½
U. Pac. L. G. 7s	79	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	84
U. Pac. Income 10s	81½	C., C. & I. C. 1st	88
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	102½	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	89
B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	96	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D.	82
Alton & T. H. 1st	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	Bost., H. & E. 1st 7s.	42½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	79	Bost., H. & E. Guar.	55½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	82
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	91		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95	....
City 6s, New	99⅝	100
Camden and Amboy	121	122
Pennsylvania Central	56⅛	56¼
Reading	117¼	117⅜
Lehigh Valley	58¼	58½
Catawissa Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	27
Northern Central	38	....
Lehigh Navigation	37	37½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

*Ex Div.

The Union Trust Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 10.

The Union Trust Company will pay the January Gold Coupons of the Canada Southern Road.

The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Citizens' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The North River Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Chatham Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Reading Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* is payable at Philadelphia, Jan. 24.

The People's Fire Insurance Company announces a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The Jan. 1 Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York.

The Jan. 1 Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York.

The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company, and also of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold at the office, No. 18 William-street, on and after the 2d of January next.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 by the United States Trust Company.

The Bull's Head Bank announces a Quarterly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1873, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, will be paid at the National City Bank.

The January Coupons of the Real Estate Bonds guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid at their office, No. 76 Cedar-street, on Jan. 2, 1873.

The January Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-line Railroad Company, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.

The Leather Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Eleventh Ward Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.* to Depositors will be paid by the Citizens' Savings Bank Jan. 21.

The Manhattan Savings Bank will pay to Depositors a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, Jan. 20.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of *Two Dollars ⅌ share*, payable Jan. 10, at No. 34 New-street.

The Rockland Savings Bank, at Nyack, will pay, on and after Jan. 15, 1873, an interest Dividend to its Depositors at the rate of *Six ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum.*

The Broadway Savings Bank will pay to Depositors a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, Jan 20.

The Dry Dock Savings Bank will pay Depositors under $2,000 a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, and larger Depositors *Two and a Half ⅌ cent.*, Jan. 20.

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.* to Depositors under $1,000, and *Two and a Half ⅌ cent.* on larger Deposits, Jan. 20.

Messrs. A. B. Baylis & Co., No. 19 William-street, offer to investors $50,000 of New-York City Consolidated Sixes, and $100,000 Atlantic Dock Sevens.

The publishers of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* complete their fifteenth semi-annual volume of their valuable business record with the issue of this date, which they accompany with the customary title page and index to the volume.

The week's Imports of Foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,-598,287.

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—2 bales Furs, 540 bbls. Apples, 1,141 boxes Bacon, 322 bales Cotton, 18 bales Wicking, 3,474 boxes Cheese, 28 bbls. Game, 25 tcs. Lard, 5 boxes Ham, 2 cases Rubber Goods, 1 Sleigh, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 75 boxes Axes, 2 pcs. Pumps, 2 pkg. Machinery.

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—16 cases Sewing-machines, 1,367 bales Cotton, 22 bales Hides and furs, 79 bales Tobacco, 500 bales Gambia, 13 bbls. Pork, 1 case Tobacco, 376 boxes Bacon, 136 boxes Cheese, 22,836 bushels Wheat, 600 bags Oil-cake, 161 boxes Middles.

By the ship Cordillera, for Liverpool—508 bales Cotton, 2,409 Staves, 1,037 bags Oil-cake, 30 cases Canned Goods, 27,367 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—736 boxes Bacon, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 9 cases Machinery, 120 bags Clover-seed, 5 pkg. Pumps, 28 bales Rubber, 22 cases Sewing-machines, 50 firkins Lard, 25 bbls. Lamp oil, 100 bbls. Pork, 21 casks Spermoil, 15 tcs. Pork, 45 tcs. Beef, 337 bbls. Resin, 75 bbls. Cotton-seed oil, 1,750 bbls. Bone Dust, 231 bbls. Apples.

By the bark Magnus Lagabøter, for Cork and orders—24,367 bushels Corn.

By the steamer St. Laurent, for Havre—5 Chain-stoppers, 1 case Watches, 55 cases Sewing-machines, 3,460 boxes Bacon, 336 boxes Middles, 17 bales Cotton, 3 cases Silk-worm Eggs, 200 cases Maizena, 3 bales Skins, 590 tcs. Lard, 25 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Beef, 5 bbls. Salmon.

By the bark Templar, for Marseilles—75 firkins Lard, 1,366 tcs. Lard, 15 boxes Bacon, 432 hhds. Tallow, 33 bales Hides, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 100 hhds. Grease, 50 tcs. Grease, 24,000 Staves.

By the steamer Deutschland, for Bremen—4 cases Silk Velvet, 50 Wheels, 178 hhds. Tobacco, 183 cases Tobacco, 1 bale Rubber Goods, 350 bales Cotton, 33 cases stoves, 250 pks. Butter, 12 tcs. Lard, 2 cases Cigars, 221 cases Bacon, 5 boxes Handles, 112 boxes Ham, 30 bbls. Pork, 222 bags Clover-seed, 75 bbls. Apples, 377 sacks Ore, 9 bbls. Castings.

By the bark Dr. Peterman, for Bremen—557 cases Tobacco, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 38 bbls. Bark, 454 boxes Bacon, 200 logs Cedar, 550 tcs. Lard, 1,071 pks. Tallow.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

TO GUARDIANS AND EXECUTORS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY—Capital, $1,000,000—are offering First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, guaranteed by themselves, at par and accrued interest. Every Bond is secured by Real Estate of double value, appraised under the most rigid rules, and approved by the following Executive Committee: ROBERT LENOX KENEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, JOHN D. MAXWELL, CHARLES BUTLER, SAMUEL WILLETS, EUGENE KELLY, PETER MCMARTIN, WM. REMSEN, and HENRY P. HAVEN.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interests of the stockholders in the assets of the Company previous to Dec. 29, 1868, bought at the office of

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Company, in Boston, and at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in New-York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 28—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 91¾ for the account. American Securities—Nothing doing and prices nominal; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 88½; New 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 50.

1½ P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the bank rate by ½ ⅌ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 50½.

2½ P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 28—A. M.—Rentes opened at 53f. 10c. P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—2½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 6d.@12s. 8d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 12s. 10d.@13s. for Club do.; 11s. 4d.@11s. 8d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 10d.@12s. for Red Winter. Corn, 29s. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 39s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork, 54s. ⅌ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 36s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Evening—Bacon, 37s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Common Rosin, 10s.@10s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 28—1½ P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 20¼d.@21d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 44s. 3d.@44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 64s.@64s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 28.

By Judge Barrett.

Gray vs. Gray; the former marriage is not proved and no reason is given why the divorce was not valid.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

By Judge Curtis.

Fergus Cochran et al. vs. William H. Dominick; order settled.

By Judge Barbour.

Henry D. Stover vs. Daniel M. Porter; see memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

By Judge Larremore.

Gantier vs. Buddensiek; report of referee confirmed.
Middleton vs. Hill; reference ordered.
Neafie vs. Keller; application granted.
Oesterreicher vs. Oesterreicher; reference ordered.
In the matter of the assignment of Aaron Zuckerman; bond approved.
Gunther vs. Bernhardt; receiver appointed.
Hall vs. Griffin; application granted.
Thanie vs. Woods; order settled.
O'Donohoe vs. Congregation Adas Israel; application granted.
Ryan vs. Gerdes; reference ordered.
Amsinck vs. Daly; motion for receiver granted.
Andrews vs. Page; motion granted.
In the matter of Cornelia Flemming; application granted.

A Model Slaughter-House—The New Fire-Proof Building in First-Avenue.

On the 30th of July last, the abattoir of Mr. Henry Eisner, situated at the corner of First-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, was totally destroyed by fire. Since then a large force of workmen have been engaged in erecting a new building, and yesterday it was opened for business. The new abattoir is built of brick and iron, and is fire-proof. It is in the shape of an L, the dimensions on Forty-seventh-street, being 40 by 80, and on First-avenue, 50 by 100. It is two stories in height, ornamented with iron coping, having in front a Mansard roof, to which is affixed a flag-staff, with the figure of an ox on the top. The cellar was formed out of solid rock, it is 16 feet high, and 70 feet long, by 100 feet broad, and will be used to keep the hides clean and dry. The excrements of the animals are kept during the daytime in an air-tight vault, which is thoroughly cleaned every night. In the main story the dressed sides of beef are kept, and seven windlasses are erected for hoisting, &c. The live stock are kept under cover, in the rear, over which are places for the keeping and killing of sheep, calves, &c. There is also a large yard, where the cattle are killed. Fronting on First-avenue is a carriage-house, and stalls for twenty-five horses used by the butchers. The whole building has all the modern sanitary improvements, and may well be called the model slaughter-house of the country. Fronting on Forty-seventh-street there are eight sliding doors, through which the sides of beef are brought out and placed in the carts. An elevator runs from the cellar to the top floor. At the opening, yesterday, Mr. Jacob Heister, an old butcher, remarked that, since the destruction of the old building, he had been employed in several slaughter-houses, but he was glad to get back to the old place, as it was the best he had ever seen. He has ten Christmas cattle, to be killed today, which will weigh 2,000 pounds each in beef. Mr. Ferdinand Goldstein also made a short speech. Yesterday the butchers were busy at work, and over 100 cattle were killed.

Statistics for the Week.

The Police in this City made 1,535 arrests last week.

During last week there were reported 445 deaths, 393 births, and 114 marriages, showing a decrease of 80 deaths, 96 births, and 46 marriages as compared with the preceding week. There were 24 cases of small-pox and three deaths from that disease reported last week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports forty-five fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $1,357,760; insurance, $1,760,200. The cause of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 18; children playing with matches, 1; defective flue, 1; foul chimney, 1; gas-light set fire to goods and curtains, 2; gas, explosion of, 2; hot coals from grate, 1; malicious mischief, 2; overheated stoves and ranges, 3; over-heated oven, 1; spontaneous combustion, 1; stove-pipes overheated and insecure, 3; superheated steam, 2; sparks from stove, 1; not ascertained, 6; total, 45.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 29, 1872.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The session of the Legislature being near at hand, A. D. BARBER naturally comes to this City and takes rooms at a hotel in close proximity to Police Head-quarters. This fact might be supposed to have no public importance had not past experience made it significant. BARBER and the Police Ring never get together without honest people being losers by the conjunction, and we, therefore, call attention to his arrival in this City as a matter in which all friends of Reform have a lively interest. BARBER'S movements will be worth watching this Winter.

The cause of Reform must be in a very promising way indeed, when all the rascals, big and little, are in so great a hurry to enroll themselves under its standard. We suppose that Mr. H. W. GENET'S claim to be, now, as ever, "a real reformer," ought to be received with as much deference as the similar pretension of the editor of the *World*. The popular belief that both these worthies acquired splendid residences out of political plunder does not constitute the only point of resemblance between them. Mr. GENET has a decided objection to "hollow reform," and so has the editor of the *World*. The time is, indeed, out of joint, if a man may shout "reform!" till he is black in the face, and nobody think it worth while to make a bid to purchase his silence. Hence the natural disgust of Messrs. GENET and MARBLE, and others of the same kidney. It has even come to this, that an advertising bill of the *World*, for a paltry $51,000, has actually been audited, not in the Tweed and Hall sense of the term, and has been cut down to $27,000. Here is a moderate-sized prospective brown-stone front wiped out by one stroke of the pen. And this treatment is extended to the poor, but deserving, conductor of a newspaper that was allowed to quietly pocket $94,000 in two years and a half for Ring advertising! Need it be added that no reasonable offer to defend or vilify anything or anybody will, at the present juncture, be refused in the *World* office?

"Mr. SWEENY and Mr. TWEED were never friends of mine; I always fought them in the Senate; that Mr. TWEED was a member of the City Ring, I never knew personally." So testified ex-Senator GENET in his evidence before the Committee on the Harlem Court-house swindle, yesterday. The same individual is reported as having testified that he forged J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON'S name on the back of a warrant, or some similar document, "without thinking." The analogy between the record of GENET and that of the editors of the *World* is quite instructive. They "always" fought TWEED and SWEENY till they got a solid consideration to hold their tongues, and the unconscious forger must have a close resemblance to the "innocent" kleptomaniac and blackmailer. Why should it be considered a literary feat to have whitewashed NERO and Judas Iscariot, when the Tammany thieves and their allies are already in process of rehabilitation?

From the official report of fires in this City during the week ending at noon yesterday, we find that there was not one of the forty-five casualties of this kind, where the cause was ascertained, which could not have been prevented by proper caution. Eighteen fires were due to carelessness, and the others to such causes as children playing with matches, and to overheated stoves, ranges, and furnaces. As the loss from fire in this City during the week was seven human beings and property valued at $1,557,760, the facts presented in the report of Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON as to the origin of these disasters ought to receive the careful consideration of every citizen. We are, in any event, in sufficient peril of destruction by fire, and it is a duty every occupant of a building in this City owes to the public to take extraordinary precaution against this danger. That such has not been the case during the past week is evident from the report which we publish this morning. We hope that succeeding statements of the Fire-Marshal will not contain such severe reflections upon our citizens as are found in the present statistics.

The remains of seven human beings are supposed to be buried under the ruins of the Caxton Building, destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve, but it appears to be nobody's business to disturb these ruins, so that the remains may be found, and given decent burial by the friends of the victims of one of our death traps. The owner of the building declines to do anything, because the removal of the rubbish is the business of the tenants, and the latter refuse to interfere, for the reason that all the *débris* belongs to the insurance companies, and they are fearful they may incur loss by disturbing it. The Board of Police and the Health Department can find no law which will warrant any proceedings on their part, and meantime the hapless victims of the disaster have only the wreck of the building in which they sought to gain a scanty livelihood for a sepulchre.

The Democratic Leaders Again.

Our remarks recently made on the bearing of the Democratic leaders toward the Tammany Ring, in the days of its power, were not designed merely to revive old quarrels, or to recall the course of this journal in that great struggle. The latter must be engraven in the memory of this people as long as honest men shall survive or there are similar abuses to reform. We have no occasion to remind the community of it. Nor have we any interest in the squabbles of the Democrats among themselves. Whether "Apollo Hall" goes down, or "Tammany" goes up, is the same thing to us. We have our own private opinion that, when an organization like Tammany has its name almost identified with swindling, and when its history has been mainly either of petty disreputable politics, or of public and notorious thievery, an honest man who happened to be a Democrat would be disgusted at having part or parcel with it, and would hasten to be forever rid of it and its traditions and surroundings.

But this is a matter of taste. Gentlemen usually do not care to join a club which has been managed and carried on by swindlers. If our Democratic gentlemen, either believing that they can purify this nest of thieves or caring more for political connection than for an honest man's self-respect, choose to become members of this disreputable organization, it is no affair of ours. Primarily, it is difficult for us to understand how any New-York citizen who had the smallest sympathy with Reform, or with the moral ideas of the age, could belong to a party which has not a single idea remaining, which has not only never effected a single political improvement, but has been stained and pervaded with corruption. And further than that, how a public man who believed in something higher than office-hunting and low party manœuvring, and above all, who was aiming and laboring to elevate the working-classes, could voluntarily join such a corrupt and disreputable association as Tammany has been, remains for us something utterly incomprehensible.

But all this was not in our minds when we spoke of the position of the Democratic leaders in the great struggle with Tammany. In the recent political campaign we observed in the speeches of Mr. HEWITT, Mr. TILDEN, and other Democratic leaders, and we note continually in the crazy columns of the *World*, an effort to warp the popular judgment on the conduct of these gentlemen during the struggle, and an attempt to make our good-natured community forget what the old chiefs of the Democracy might have done and what they really did in that great crisis. These gentlemen understand well the popular temperament. They know that our great weakness in America is to too easily forget and forgive. They trust to this good nature, and then by incessant repetitions of fallacies—which, perhaps, they half believe themselves—they hope eventually to entirely reverse the popular judgment on the Democratic Party in New-York.

So far as is in our power, we propose to defeat this amiable design. We believe that it is in the interest of public justice and morality, that our young men should know, and not forget, that in the most terrible struggle with organized corruption which ever occurred in this country, when power and pelf, place and fame, were on the side of public dishonesty and abuse, and loss and danger on the side of its assailants, the old Democratic chieftains never lifted a finger in the contest, and even gave their moral support to the successful swindlers. For it must be remembered, that in that long year of our battle with the Ring, a public word from Mr. TILDEN, or any other of these gentlemen, would have been worth a thousand speeches from our Republican leaders, or all the articles that appeared in Republican journals. They were reputed gentlemen of honor, with large property interests at stake, and the well-known representatives of the Democracy. The public, especially the rural Democracy and the Democracy of other States, looked to them to rebuff these strange attacks on the Party leaders of the City, or, if that could not be done, to humbly confess their truth, and to proclaim the utter separation of the Democratic Party from these swindlers. Not a word ever escaped them. Mr. TILDEN appeared at the head of the "Tweed Convention," and, if we mistake not, Mr. CLARKSON POTTER presided in a sitting which had not the courage either to condemn TWEED or his acts.

This was even after the public exposure. But before this, so hopelessly corrupt had the party become, that the stolen money of the Ring controlled all the Democratic primaries of the rural districts, and its influence was beginning so be felt throughout the whole country. During that year, when we struck our blows alone, TWEED and SWEENY controlled the Democratic Party of the Union; they confidently expected to name the next President, and all that Democratic triumph could offer was in their hands. During that very year, few intelligent men in New-York doubted the evidence and the suspicious indications we brought forward as to the corruption of the Ring.

And yet, during that very period, no Democratic leader made a sign of opposition or suspicion of this corrupt gang. On the contrary, the names of several appeared on the list of munificent donors of princely gifts to a member of the family of the leader, thus testifying their social respect for the man. It is true, as Mr. HEWITT said in his recent letter, that, privately and confidentially, the Democratic leaders doubted and denounced the members of the Ring. But they kept all this holy indignation for their families, or for the clubs where everybody agreed with them. No syllable of it was lisped in public. We cannot, however, agree with Mr. HEWITT that to Mr. TILDEN is due the credit of *proving* charges vaguely made. We acknowledge that when the whole public were in full cry against the rogues, Mr. TILDEN joined the hunt. We freely admit, further, the claims upon public gratitude which Mr. TILDEN established by his investigation into the accounts of the Broadway Bank, by his service freely given to the conduct of the civil suits against the Ring, and by his self-sacrificing efforts to bring the corrupt Judges to justice. But the publishing of the accounts and the fraudulent vouchers was the great proof to the public of the guilt and rottenness of Tammany; and the succeeding demonstration in figures by the Committee of citizens, of which Mr. WILLIAM A. BOOTH was the able Chairman, formed the official and exact verifying of what the first publication clearly showed.

On the whole, the wise and humble part for the Democratic leaders is, either never to allude to the Ring frauds, or humbly to confess that, in the darkest hour of Municipal corruption, they failed in their duty, and had not the courage or the genius to say in public what in their hearts they believed.

Is this a Model Commission?

A full year ago we pointed out the grievous state of inefficiency that existed in our Department of Docks. The Commissioners of this Department, appointed by OAKEY HALL, were men of such "eminent position" that our exposures of their folly and connivance with the worst tools of the Ring were deemed by some timid people as bordering on the profane, and we were reminded by "genial" journalists that we were treading on sacred ground when we assumed to speak severely of the misdoings of such distinguished citizens. But, unfortunately, what we said was true, even if it did touch the conduct of such unexampled representatives of all that is respectable as the gentlemen who sacrifice their personal interests to serve the City as Dock Commissioners, for a few hours a week, for the paltry sum of ten thousand dollars a year each. The presentation of facts regarding the Department, which we made the other day in our news columns, amply sustains the charges we have preferred of incompetence and foolish expenditure. The Dock Commission—to put it bluntly—is one of the most expensive jobs imposed upon us by the Ring. Having in charge an interest of the highest importance to a commercial metropolis, these "highly-respectable" Commissioners have so higgled and bungled their task, that after two years they have next to nothing to show as the result of their heavy deliberations, except a well-pounded round table.

We charged a year ago that the pay-rolls of the Dock Department were manipulated in the interest of Tammany. A good result of our exposure was the issuing by this model Board of an order, after the overthrow of the Ring, actually giving to the Engineer-in-chief power to control the labor on the limited amount of work the Commissioners allowed him to undertake. But when the last election approached, the Commissioners suddenly discovered that it was necessary that they should take back the power they had so virtuously given up, and they accordingly quietly rescinded the resolution which public opinion had wrung from them. This action, it is rumored, was due to the fact that one of their number had persuaded himself and some newspaper acquaintances that he stood a chance of being made Mayor. Thereupon the control of labor was taken out of the hands of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is not a "manipulatable" person, and restored to the Mayorial aspirant and his associates of the Commission. So perfected were their arrangements that they went to the trouble of having a blank, (a copy of which we give below, with the name of the Commissioner signing it,) prepared with a view of amplifying the work of encumbering the pay-rolls of the Department with the political retainers of the candidate for Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. —, 1872.

Superintendent of ——:

SIR: You will please employ the bearer as a —— on the ——. Respectfully,

(Signed) J. GRENVILLE KANE,
Commissioner.

Appointed for ——.

It easy to understand how Gen. MCCLELLAN must have been hampered in the work to which he was sedulously devoting himself by an arrangement by which the control of the labor he was to use was put in the hands of a man who knew as much about engineering, and the qualifications for their work of the persons to be employed, as he did of Sanscrit.

This is only a single example of the bad management of the Department, but it is an indication of a state of affairs which goes far to explain the inefficiency which has marked its career from its inception up to the present time. Though the Dock Commission has not afforded the opportunities for misuse of power which were enjoyed by the Commissioner of Public Works, yet such as they are, the Commissioners have shown a ready disposition to improve them, even if they have not done anything worthy of consideration toward providing us with a system of docks.

The Rawlins Statue.

We are to have a statue of Gen. RAWLINS. Not satisfied with the superb treasures of the sculptor's art with which a MILLS and a REAM have enriched the Capitol, Congress recently appropriated ten thousand dollars in order to awaken the creative genius of other eminent sculptors, and so to secure a statue of RAWLINS which should be worthy to be ranked with the circus-riding WASHINGTON and the stiff-necked LINCOLN. The competitors for this sum of ten thousand dollars have sent in their models to a Committee composed of a Governor, a librarian, an architect, and a Commissioner of Public Buildings. In addition to Messrs. MILLS and FISKE, whose fame is national, a medical man named STONE, and Messrs. OSTNER, HENNING, HESS, RICKETTS, DRISCHLER, and BAILLY took part in this tournament of art. The choice of the Committee is understood to have fallen upon Mr. BAILLY; and certainly, as between MILLS, whom we do know, and the seven competitors whom we do not know, it is fortunate that the former will not be awarded the contract. Washington is a city covering a good deal of ground, but it is hardly large enough to contain another statue by CLARK MILLS.

That the forthcoming statue of Gen. RAWLINS will be a particularly bad one, we may as well make up our minds at once. The character of the Committee has made this result inevitable. The Congressman has a touching confidence in the critical powers of Governors and Commissioners of Buildings, but the sculptor declines to share this faith. For STORY, OR POWERS, OR LAUNT THOMPSON to submit models to a committee such as Congress usually appoints would be to lose their time and labor, and subject themselves to the mortification of seeing Smith, of Chicago, or Jones, of St. Louis, or Miss Robinson, of Oshkosh, whose previous labors in the plastic art have been directed to the composition of the mud-pies of childhood, preferred before them. The sculptor is, of course, a mere artist, and, as such, cannot be expected to possess the pride and sensitiveness which a Representative in Congress rightfully cherishes. Still, he does have his curious convictions of what is due to his self-respect and the dignity of his art, and does not care to join with Smith, Jones, and Miss Robinson, in an effort to draw the ten thousand dollar prize in the Congressional art lottery.

It follows that since sculptors of genius and reputation will not take part in such a competition as that proposed by the Rawlins Committee, the latter must select from the museum of wretched models offered by incompetent persons, the one which is to be made permanently hideous in marble. As to this particular Committee, it is possible that its members are fully competent to pronounce upon the merits of the models submitted to them. Even should this improbable supposition be true, they are made powerless for good, because nothing worthy of the selection of competent critics can be submitted to them, except by accident. The monstrosities of painting and sculpture which have been purchased from time to time by Congress, have made the artist who prizes reputation more than money regard the approval of Congress as the most deadly blight which misfortune could cast upon him. If WASHINGTON is ever to be rescued from the desecrating hands of MILLS and REAM, and their like, there must be an end of committees of learned Governors and fortuitous Commissioners, empowered by Congress to contract with unknown bidders for life-sized statues of innocent and helpless people.

To whom the power of purchasing works of art for the nation should be given, is not an easy matter to decide. A committee, however, composed of such painters as are included among the officers of the Academy of Design, could be safely intrusted with the task of selecting works of sculpture. They would possess the requisite knowledge to judge whether there is any difference in point of merit between artists like STORY, and charlatans like Smith, Jones, and Robinson, while they would also be free from the professional jealousies which might mar the judgment of a committee of sculptors. Had the selection of the model for the Rawlins statue been left with Mr. PAGE and his colleagues, the competitors would not have consisted wholly of persons like MILLS, and unknown quantities such as BAILLY and HENNING; and the reward would have been made to some artist who did not cherish an insane hatred of children, and labor to blight the future of Washington, by stocking it with statues, the sight of which must throw every self-respecting infant into strong convulsions.

A Word of Caution.

So long as this heavy fall of snow remains in our streets, New-York is in serious danger. Were a fire to burst out, and get strong headway, the chances of subduing it before enormous damage would be done would be very small. The difficulty of handling the engines in the obstructed streets, the limits to the water supply, and the hardship of working in the open air with such a temperature as we have lately had, would be conditions highly favorable to an extensive conflagration, and almost too formidable for human power to surmount. Our escape, so far, and indeed for so many years hitherto, is to be accounted a piece of rare good fortune. The combustible nature of a great part of the City, and the frequent occurrence of circumstances that actually invite catastrophe, render the immunity of New-York for a generation past from a calamity like those of Chicago and Boston something almost miraculous. It will be in the highest degree imprudent to depend on the continuance of such immunity. Let the water supply be cut off, from whatever cause, for a night, and let a fire get started with several feet of snow in the streets and the thermometer below ten degrees, or thereabouts, as it has lately been, and the loss of New-York, in money alone, might easily reach hundreds of millions.

Of course, prevention is better than cure; and pending new and more efficient methods of dealing with the enemy—by water from the rivers, improved engines, or otherwise—there is hardly an individual in the City but may help to lessen the risk and put off the evil day. It is plain that during seasons of exceptional cold the peril is much increased. Fires are kept up at night, are built in places commonly unused, kerosene is employed by many to set them going, flues get overheated, wood-work long on the point of ignition may burst into flame at last, servants, overtasked in this bitter weather, may be careless with ashes, and many other things combine to increase the chance of fire. Now if each householder, and each person who sits, or eats, or sleeps in a room containing a grate, stove, or furnace, would take the trouble to look personally for himself at the state of things in and about those articles, and to do so every day, the risk of accident would be much shortened. What has been done at the theatres should be done with every building, public and private, in the City. Heating apparatus of every description should be thoroughly overhauled. All inflammable substances, not of necessity in use, should be promptly got rid of. Flues should be carefully examined; pipes leading from furnaces and conducting heated steam should be looked at and scrupulously guarded; strong wire screens should be fitted to grates, and proper fenders adjusted to all other open fires; servants should be instructed to exercise unremitting caution; all burning fluids should be kept in places inaccessible to children and servants; reading in bed should be interdicted for both young and old. In a word, every conceivable precaution should be taken against the common foe. Nine fires out of ten originate in the neglect of these precautions; and if everybody, without exception, would take, as we suggest, an active personal interest in the matter, it is absolutely certain that the percentage of fires would at once, and very largely, be reduced.

The choice lies between being wise in time—between attending to all these details before a great conflagration—and in attending to them afterward.

The West Point Academy.

Judged by the criticism of the Board of Visitors, whose report has just been submitted to Congress, our Military Academy is not altogether an institution to be proud of. We may feel solid satisfaction in the fact that it has given us such commanders as GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, and MEADE. We may admire its perfection of discipline, its thoroughness of instruction in the field allotted to it, and the absolute fidelity with which it has always been served by the officers appointed to the care of it. But it has some defects which are very glaring, and which seem to be entirely unnecessary. These are very frankly and clearly pointed out by the last Board, in a spirit of entire respect for the officers in charge, and of entire sympathy with the objects of the institution, but with a determination to apply to it some of the most widely-accepted results of modern instruction in other similar institutions.

The Board agrees with nearly all its predecessors for many years, that the conditions of admission to the Military Academy are absurdly easy. The average age of applicants is nearly nineteen years, and they are examined only in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and the elements of geography and American history. This is not so much as is required for admission to many high schools and academies, and is far below the average requirement for scientific and polytechnic schools. We cannot conceive any sound reason for this distinction. Our Military Academy is intended to produce efficient officers, and it is entitled to the best attainable material for that purpose. The Board says that the reason for keeping the requisitions for admission to West Point so low is that there are parts of the country in which a poor man's son can get no instruction in any but the most elementary subjects. This is unfortunately true; but is West Point maintained to educate poor men's sons, or to turn out highly-educated officers, whether the sons of poor men or of rich? If the former, it is the beginning of a system of free national education for which our Constitution furnishes no direct authority, and which is believed by nearly every one to be beyond the scope of Governmental authority. If the latter, the standard of admission should be high enough to leave only such instruction to be given as is intimately connected with the specific object of the Academy.

The report points out some defects in the course of instruction, and in the equipment of the college. Spanish is still preferred to French, and this is open to the double objection that Spanish is not nearly as well worth the time spent on it as French would be, and that the time spent on it is not sufficient to acquire it to any profitable degree. French, properly acquired, would be a valuable possession for all army officers. It would open up a valuable professional and general literature, and it would be more likely than any other foreign language to facilitate general intercourse with foreigners. The Board suggests that French be studied daily for two years, and then that a French text-book be employed, which seem very practical suggestions.

According to this report, the Academy is wretchedly provided with facilities for teaching chemistry and the physical sciences. Certainly, it is not an extravagant demand that our officers should not be confined to a piece of chalk and a blackboard, in the study of chemistry. As the Committee very forcibly remarks, compulsory study of such a subject by such means is "a mental injury" to the student. A very moderate appropriation would remedy this defect, and it ought to be remedied forthwith.

In the opinion of the Board, the professorship of military and civil engineering is greatly overloaded, and the statement is made that there are several polytechnic schools in the country where better courses in civil, mechanical, and topographical surveying are given than are now possible in West Point. We do not know how far the War Department is disposed to act on the suggestions of Visiting Boards, but we should say the suggestions of this one might very profitably be considered.

Mr. Vanderbilt and His Car Conductors.

A citizen, having been insulted by a Fourth-avenue car conductor, wrote a note to Mr. Vanderbilt, stating the facts. He received the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday, calling my attention to the improper and insulting conduct of one of our Fourth-avenue conductors toward yourself is received. I regret the occurrence exceedingly, and am very much obliged to you for informing me of it. If passengers would always advise us when they see any rude conduct, we could prevent, almost, this class of objectionable behavior from the same party. I have directed our general manager to discharge the conductor. Yours truly,

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

The Clay Theatre.

The novelty best worth notice this week at the Clay theatre is the comedy called "New Year's Eve; or, False Shame," at the Fifth avenue. Our favorable impression of this piece, as recorded on the morning after its first representation, has been fully agreed to by the public, and the houses have been excellent ever since. We rejoice that such is the case, not only because the success of a good play is a satisfactory thing, but because the event shows that a comedy can draw here which is at once free from anything prurient or morbid, and dependent on something better than dresses and scenes, or even than strictly "contemporaneous" interest. Mr. Clarke has been making a close study of *Lord Ogilton*, and pleases his audience mightily in it. The fact that no English lord is or could be anything like Mr. Clarke's creation, does not seem to make much difference. We have no doubt that both Mr. Clarke and the majority of his public are firmly persuaded to the contrary; and this being so, perhaps the least said the better. Anyhow, "False Shame" is a capital piece in its way, and everybody should see it. As the Union-square Theatre three full comedies have been tried this week—"London Assurance," the "School for Scandal," and "Money." The management of this house have shown a laudable desire to please, and in pleasing, to attain high standards. We therefore wish them all success, and in that spirit advise them that the work of the week has not been what it should be. The company looks strong at some points, but in important respects it is very weak. A fit light comedian is greatly needed, and in ladies for the comedy and interesting rôles the force is still more defective. Comparisons are objectionable, and there are usually complications and difficulties in forming a company not open to the general eye; but it is impossible not to see that, whereas the Fifth-avenue company, to which, if to anything, the Union-square aspires to be a rival, can boast of at least four young ladies to whom a responsible comedy or juvenile part could be safely intrusted, the Union-square has barely one. Mrs. Clara Jennings is a sterling artist, but it is doing no injustice to her talent to say that she is unequal to the whole of the work, standing alone; yet, in the departments referred to, when we have named her we have named all. A New-York theatre, aiming to be what the Union-square management obviously have in view, cannot possibly succeed without a strong array of clever, and, it must be added, of pretty women; and we recommend Messrs. Shook & Palmer to supply themselves with these needed articles at the earliest possible opportunity. Next Wednesday "Orange Blossoms" and "A Son of the Soil," both new, are to be done here, and on the Monday following Mr. Brougham's "Atherley Court."....Mr. Sothern is keeping good houses in rare good humor at Wallack's, and "Brother Sam" is generally voted an improvement on *Dundreary*. The reappearance of Mr. John Gilbert for the season has been noted with much satisfaction here, and the cast of the new drama has been materially strengthened thereby....The *Henry Dunbar* of Mr. James W. Wallack has constituted the dependence at Booth's this week, and the performance of Mr. Wallack has sustained his high reputation. To-morrow Mr. Edwin Booth is to play "Richard the Third;" an announcement certain, we should think, to draw an overwhelming house....At the Grand Opera-house "Round the Clock," with its new holiday features, maintains its popularity, and will probably run for some time. Mr. Daly is working industriously, meanwhile, in getting up the famous spectacle called "The Cataract of the Ganges."....To the notice supplied of "Les Cent Vièrges," on the morrow of the production of that opera at the Olympic Theatre, where it was sung Monday, there is nothing at present to add. The laughable story, the sprightly dialogue, and the graceful music have produced, as it was anticipated they would do, a most agreeable impression. No opera bouffe has been more satisfactorily done at the Olympic, it should also be noted, this season. "Les Cent Vièrges" will remain on the bills some nights longer.... "Leo and Lotos" is still the attraction at Niblo's. We believe the song of the *gendarmes* in "Geneviève de Brabant" is, on and after to-morrow evening, to be part of the diversified performance offered by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer....At Wood's Museum, "Jack the Giant Killer" is to be given to-morrow and throughout the week.

The Church Music Association.

The rehearsals of this society have been going on for some weeks, and those who have attended them will surely agree that they have never before been so enjoyable. The concert of Thursday night marked the beginning of the fourth season, and dispelled some fears—all tempestuous as was the night and scanty the audience—as to the continued existence of the Association. The chorus is less numerous than in former years, but if there are fewer voices there is more voice. Some changes of *personnel* have taken place, but the policy of the direction remains the same; and this, in itself, is a sign of permanence. Two distinct epochs are always represented on their programmes; and though we must, and ever shall, protest against the injustice of performing classical music with its limitations as to orchestra *after* the more ample and resounding modern music, yet on this occasion the works selected were each so lovely, and two of them so new to a New-York audience, that it would be hypercritical to cavil. There was, to begin with, Mendelssohn's setting of the "Walpurgis Night," a work which was with him a labor of love, and which yet taxed all his powers. His own description of it is so much better than any we could write, that we quote from his "Letters from Switzerland and Italy:" "Since I left Vienna I have partly composed Goethe's first 'Walpurgis Night,' but have not as yet had courage to write it down. The composition has now assumed a form, and become a grand Cantata, with full orchestra, and may turn out well. At the opening there are songs of Spring, &c., and plenty of others of the same kind. Afterward, when the watchmen with their 'Gabeln, und Zacken, und Eulen,' make a great noise, the fairy frolics begin, and you know I have a particular foible for them; the sacrificial Druids then appear, with their trombones in C major, when the watchmen come in again in alarm; and here I mean to introduce a light mysterious tripping chorus; and, lastly, to conclude with a grand sacrificial hymn, I have an instrumental introduction, as a matter of course, and the effect of the whole is very spirited."

The other new work was Sir Wm. Sterndale Bennett's overture, "Nerjaden," and the *pièce de résistance* was Haydn's grand Coronation Mass in D, (number three in the English, and number nine in the French edition of his works, a discrepancy which causes much confusion.) Sterndale Bennett who, like Costa, Smart, and one or two other distinguished musicians, has been knighted, is known to novel-readers as the "Little Starr," in "Charles Auchester." He was, indeed, the favorite pupil of Mendelssohn. This overture is flowing and beautiful, and reminds us of the effect, though not of the form, of Mendelssohn's "Melusina."

Critics, both here and in Europe, are continually lamenting that the voices of singers are drowned in the tremendous noise of a modern orchestra. The justice of this complaint might have been perceived by any one who listened to the same singers on the same evening as they sang in the Walpurgis Night and in Haydn's Mass, which was performed without the brass instruments. In the former, the effect of the singing was fragmentary, broken, sometimes almost painful, because the splendid and powerful orchestra, and the masterly use which Mendelssohn makes of it, continually overpowered them. In the Mass, besides that the passages which Haydn writes for the voice are bland and vocal in the highest degree, the orchestra having its tasks drawn, glides on in the most amiable manner beside the singers, so that instead of constituting and marring, it is sunshine on the plains. Haydn has been reproached for putting music so secular to the words of a Mass; but the devotional element, even of religious music is, from time to time, more or less intense. Though we do not celebrate Mass on the field of battle, as the French sometimes do, the reproach comes with a bad grace from the descendants of those old fighting Puritans who exhorted their flocks to "put their trust in the Lord and keep their powder dry." The "Mass in D" was written for the coronation of an Emperor, and the singers seem less to offer praise than to personify those stately Chamberlains and glittering soldiers, and the long array of august and princely personages who first listened to its splendid imagery and the lavish richness of its accompaniments.

This year, as last, the soloists are Mme. Gulager, Miss Antonia Henné, Mr. Legrati, and Mr. Remmertz. We should be loth to see so fine a quartet broken up. They were somewhat overweighted in the Walpurgis Night, but in the Mass, the even balance maintained among orchestra, chorus, and principals was something both rare and delightful. Mme. Gulager's voice is still lovely, and her execution of the old-fashioned, slow ornamentation, which, of course, is the hardest of all, is surpassingly sweet and limpid. Miss Henné's voice retains all its mournful beauty. Mr. Legrati gains in power, but yields more and more to the mischievous *tremolo*, Mr. Remmertz' English is equally distressing, whether he tries to articulate or gives up the attempt. His Latin is a relief, and we seldom hear anything finer than the noble "Qui tollis." (Who takest away the sins of the world,) as he declaimed it.

Domestic Notes.

The latest advices report Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau's illness at Salt Lake City....Mr. Charles Thorne is expected to act at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, next season....."Pygmalion and Galatea" was the play last week at the Boston Globe, with Miss Carlotta Leclercq and Miss Orton, and Messrs. Sheridan and Stuart Robson in the cast....Miss Neilson acted in Elmira on Friday and Saturday....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was last week in St. Louis. ....Mr. Dominick Murray was at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore....Miss Susan Denin was at the Indianapolis Academy of Music.... The Kiralfys were last week in Detroit, with a pantomime and ballet troupe bearing their name. ....The Patti-Mario concert troupe was last night in Mobile....Mrs. Bowers was last week in Wilmington....A new theatre, known as "John Robinson's," and located at the corner of Ninth and Plum streets, is about to be opened to the Cincinnati public....Mr. John K. Paine's oratorio of "St. Peter" was performed last week in Boston....Rubinstein concerts occurred in Providence and in Boston....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....The Portsmouth *Times* says that Miss Dollie Bidwell, the well-known actress, is seriously ill at the residence of Mr. Edwin R. Leighton, in that city. When playing the "French Spy" in Rochester, some weeks since, she received a wound in the arm while fencing. It healed apparently, and she afterward filled an engagement at St. John. She stopped with her husband to visit her Portsmouth friends, and there the wound in the arm broke out afresh, confining her to the house and compelling her to relinquish a "star" engagement in Troy, where she is advertised to appear on Monday.

Foreign Affairs.

Michel Delaporte, the French vaudeville writer, is dead....The correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes that the birthday of the Crown Princess of Russia was commemorated a few days since by a most interesting event. It was announced that Mlle. Patti would take her farewell benefit at the Grand Opera, Moscow, and the theatre was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Before the performance commenced all the Russian and Italian artists, including Mlle. Patti, came forward in full dress to sing the "Russian Hymn," which was vociferously encored. The hero of the evening then appeared as *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," her entrance being the signal for a perfect ovation. A *corbeille* of flowers, containing a casket, in which was a gold circlet, ornamented with a star of diamonds, was presented to her, and the jewel placed upon her head. From the clouds appeared to fall showers of bouquets and other presents, the stage being literally covered. The finale was redemanded, and during the performance the popular prima donna had to return nearly a hundred times to bow her acknowledgments. The night's receipts which fell to Mlle. Patti's share amounted to about £1,480....The proposal for subvention to the theatres, which will be placed before the French Assembly, is in excess of that of the past year. It amounts to 1,500,000 francs, thus apportioned: L'Opéra, 800,000 francs; Le Théâtre Français, 240,000 francs; L'Opéra Comique, 240,000 francs; Le Théâtre Lyrique, 60,000 francs; L'Odéon, 60,000 francs; and Les Italiens, 100,000 francs. It is expected that the last item will be opposed, as the Italian opera, being at present without theatre and without company, can scarcely be said to exist...."Last night," says the London *Times* of Dec. 11, "in the theatre of St. George's Hall, another experiment in Italian opera was made, something on the same plan as that set on foot nearly two years ago at the Lyceum Theatre, with Signors Bottesini and Tito Maitei as conductors. A company styling itself 'The Winter Season Italian Opera Company, (Limited,)' began a series of performances with Rossini's too much neglected opera, 'Il Conte Ory,' which, as all amateurs are aware, contains some of the gifted Italian master's most beautiful and characteristic music. Reserving detailed criticism, we merely add at present that the new essay was more than ordinarily successful. Among the singers, to whom the chief parts were allotted, were two or three who in all probability will make their mark, especially the prima donna, Mme. Maria Risabelli, who represented the *Countess of Formoutier* with real ability, both as singer and actress; Mme. Maria Vita Danieli, who played *Isolero*, the page; and Mlle. Tiroda Bundsen, who appeared as *Ragonda*, warden of the castle. About the gentlemen in the 'cast' we are not yet able to offer any decided opinion; but of the orchestra, consisting of thirty of the most skilled London musicians, with Mr. A. Pollitzer as principal violin and Signor Ettore Pinti as conductor, we may speak at once in terms of unhesitating approval. Rarely has the important aid which can be rendered to an operatic performance by an orchestra of thoroughly competent players been more convincingly demonstrated. The opera was fairly put on the stage, and the applause, frequent and hearty, had all the more value as coming from an audience comprising a larger number of professors and connoisseurs than are usually brought together on such occasions. Despite the continued unfavorable weather, the hall was pretty well filled."....From Baden we learn the decease of Mme. Sabina Marquet, born in Mayence, in 1805; she was one of the six sisters Heinefetter, three of whom were famed *prime donne*, Sabina, Clara, and Cathinka....From Palermo we get the news that the composer of the "Garibaldi Hymn," (the Italian "Marseillaise,") Luigi Mercantini, is no more. A public monument will be erected to his memory....Francesco Lucca, the music publisher, who died suddenly, in Milan, on the 20th ult., was born at Cremona, in 1802, and was originally a music engraver in the house of Ricordi....Mme. la Vicomtesse de Vigier-Lavelli has given her concert in Paris, at the Italian Opera-house, for the benefit of the emigrants from Elsass and Lorraine, with the greatest success, financially and artistically....The new tenor at Berlin, Prince Adolphus of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, died on the 30th of October, on board a vessel bound from Bremen to the United States. He was only thirty-two years of age, and was on an artistic tour....The death of M. Charles Duvernoy, in turn instrumentalist, vocalist, and director, has taken place in Paris. He was stage manager under M. Emile Perrin, at the Opéra Comique, and Professor at the Conservatoire....After the first two stormy representations of Herr Wagner's "Tannhäuser," considerable cuts were made in the score, but at subsequent representations the Bologna amateurs stopped away, and the work will be withdrawn as soon as another opera can be got ready....A two-act comic opera, "Madame Turlupin," libretto by MM. Cormon and Grandvallet, music by M. Guiraud, has been successfully produced at the Théâtre de l'Athénée, in Paris. M. Guiraud won the Prix de Rome in 1859, and has composed three other operas; he has also won favor as an orchestral writer.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* says of the new piece at the London Globe: "The one-act drama of 'Marcel,' written by MM. Jules Sandeau and De Courcelles, and first represented at the Théâtre Français in May last, has now been adapted to the English stage, and, under the somewhat ill-chosen title of 'Pearl Idle Years!' produced at the Globe Theatre. The only doubt upon the subject arises from the pathological nature of the story. *Wilfrid Cumberlege*, as the chief character is called in the English version, some four years before the action of the play commences, is supposed to have been the accidental cause of the

death of his infant son Philip. Mental disease has since afflicted the unhappy parent. His excessive anguish has provoked an attack of acute mania. He believes himself to be liable to arrest at any moment as a murderer; he fancies that he is shunned by mankind on account of his crime; that he is especially hateful to his wife, his relatives, and friends. For four years he has been absent from England under the charge of his attached schoolfellow, *Davy Wright*. His condition having somewhat improved, his violence has been replaced by a state of torpor attended by occasional outbreaks of nervous irritability. He is brought back to his home, and endeavors are made to convince him that his long malady has only endured for a week, that he has suffered but from a slight attack of paralysis, and that he has been the victim of a deplorable hallucination. Pains are taken to hide from him the date of the year, to restore his books and papers exactly to the condition in which he had left them, while his doctor, wife, and friends strive by their conversation to induce him to accept their account of his illness. But the most important instrument in the curious conspiracy is a child who, born in his father's absence, is now dressed in his brother's clothes and taught to personate the dead *Philip*. The presence of the second child, of whose existence he was unaware, almost convinces the unhappy man of the truth of the story his friends would have him believe. But presently the blunder of a servant reveals to him the date of the year, and soon he gathers the truth from the artless prattle of his child. The disclosure does not come, however, until after the evil has been effected. The poor invalid has recognized the love of his wife and the devotion of his friends, has learned that a son remains to him in the place of the lamented *Philip*. His reason is restored, and the pathetic story terminates happily. 'Marcel' has been fairly translated, and the drama was received with great applause. The audience followed the development of the fable with unusual attention, and keen sympathy was excited as the incidents gradually progressed in interest, until they culminated in the recovery of the hero. The painfulness of the play is certainly highly wrought, but the comfortable conclusion was accepted as adequate compensation in this respect."....The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal concerning M. Gounod's new work: "A new piece has just been produced at the Italian Opera, entitled 'Les Deux Reines'—a kind of epic poem, written by M. Legouvé, with musical interludes by M. Gounod. This kind of entertainment was much in vogue when the theatre was first introduced into France, and when privileges were accorded to Italian troupes which were withheld from the French, and it was tried again the other day at the Vaudeville, in 'Arlésienne,' but it failed. How Clio and Polyhymnia will get on together at the Salle Ventadour remains to be seen, but it is sadly to be feared that the two muses will not agree, and that history is too stately and severe for harmony. M. Legouvé has selected his subject from the struggle between Philip Augustus and Innocent III. The French monarch cruelly repudiated his second wife, the Danish Princess Ingheburge, in order to marry Agnes de Meranie; the first was condemned to a dungeon, while the second shared the throne of the conqueror of Bouvines and the renowned monarch who dared to brave the thunders of Rome. Naturally the two Queens hate each other until they discover that there has been no perfidy on either side. *Agnes* is warned that she can repair a great injustice at Etampes, and there she finds the innocent *Ingheburge* in prison. She was unaware that her predecessor had been unjustly put away by the King, and soon becomes convinced that she had no right to His Majesty's hand. But how abandon *Philip Augustus*, who for her sake has resisted the most terrible anathemas of the Church, and sacrifice her two sons? Though *Innocent III.* has laid the country under interdict, and all the churches are closed, and the people complain, the King refuses to yield. In the meantime a generous struggle takes place between the two Queens. The Danish Princess, moved by the prayers of her rival, who supplicates her in the name of her children, wishes to renounce her pretensions, but the Pope's Legate arrives, and declares the marriage with *Ingheburge* to be indissoluble. *Agnes* has nothing left but to bow her head to this decision, and she retires to a convent, *Ingheburge* having previously promised to adopt her children. Such are the broad outlines of the play, to which a few incidents are added. For instance, the *Count de Landresse*, who went to Copenhagen to marry the *Princess Ingheburge* by proxy for the King, is suspected of being her lover, a lock of her hair having been found in his possession. The *Count* is sent to a monastery, but gets to Rome, where he makes his way, and returns to France as Cardinal Legate to humble the pride of *Philip Augustus* and see justice done to the injured Queen. There is a juggler, too, who plays a notable part in the piece and sings songs. For this play M. Gounod has written an introduction, music to be performed between the acts, solos, stage music, and choruses, and in the principal morceau of the work he has met with a success which the most captious critics acknowledge. 'La Bataille des Vins,' written with great spirit, and abounding in a variety of beauties, is considered one of the happiest inspirations of the master. The well-known critic of the *Débats*, M. Reyer, after admiring the solemn unction of the 'O toi, que l'univers ne peut pas contenir,' the march of the pilgrims, and, in fact, the whole scene of the excommunication, adds that these magnificent inspirations are worthy of the great composer who has written the third and fifth acts of 'Faust,' 'Sapho,' and the choruses of 'Ulysses.' It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the French musical world feels jealous of London, and inclined to condemn M. Gounod for doing the work of a missionary instead of laboring at home. That 'Les Deux Reines' will prove a success is doubtful, as it has been carelessly put on the stage, and the piece itself is devoid of interest."

FINE ARTS.

New Pictures—Art Schools—Notes.

A very fine collection of oil-paintings has been made by Mr. S. P. Avery, during his recent tour in Europe. Among the most notable are a Wallachian scene by Schreyer, representing a heavily-loaded wagon drawn by half a dozen horses, crossing a wild moorland, over which a pitiless snow-storm is beating. The cowering, shivering horses, half-blinded by the storm, have wandered from the beaten track, and the whip of the driver fails to make any impression on them. Breadth of touch, correct drawing, and that power of giving expression to the forms of the lower animals which distinguish all Schreyer's works, are strikingly apparent here. We can feel the cold, wintry blast as it strikes the poor, shuddering horses and whirls the snow in blinding clouds about them. The atmospheric effect, too, is finely rendered. Mr. G. H. Boughton is fairly represented by two compositions, "Going to Seek His Fortune," and "Gypsies." In the first the canvas looks rather bare, and the two figures, a sailor and a peasant lad, though good in attitude and expression, are a little hard in outline. The foreground, sea, and sky are finely rendered. In the "Gypsies," we have a heath, a lane bordered by overhanging woods, a gypsy encampment, and two girls, bare-headed and bare-legged, gathering berries. It is such a scene as is rarely met with out of England, and depends for the charm it undoubtedly possesses entirely on the sentiment with which the artist has imbued it. We have seen no picture of Mr. Boughton, his larger and more ambitious works of course excepted, that pleases us better than this. Somewhat reminding us of Mr. Boughton's style, is San's "Don Quixote." The Don, mounted on a sorry steed, is delivering a discourse to his squire on chivalry and knightly accomplishments doubtless. Sancho, the very ideal of a dull-brained peasant, looks cold and hungry, and does not show much interest in the knight's words. Though not very original in treatment, the composition is good in drawing, color, and expression. From Castres, a pupil of Zamacois, with somewhat of the style of his master, we have the interior of a Japanese costumer's store, with an artist painting a mask. The curiosity of the women, and the *sang froid* of the artist, are finely rendered. The rich dresses, and the numerous objects that are disposed around the apartment are painted with great care, and the color is rich and harmonious. A remarkably fine example of Learel's style, a cavalier drinking, wonderfully pure and charming in color; a young girl, by Piot; "Playing the Lute," by Willems, a fine work, and some good specimens of the Spanish-Roman school, so fast growing in favor, are also on view.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The exhibition of the American Society of Water-color Artists will take place at the Academy of Design during the first week of February. Pictures for the exhibition will be received up to the end of January. A very fine collection of water-colors by foreign artists, which will be on view through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Blackburn, will add to the attractions of the exhibition. A proposition was made, we understand, to the Society by the Palette Club for a joint exhibition, but was not accepted. The "Palette" will, therefore, open an exhibition of its own at an early day.

In 1870 Great Britain imported £240,896 worth of oil-paintings, £11,870 worth of bronzes, £35,498 worth of marble for statuary, £53,696 worth of box-wood for wood-engraving, £59,714 worth of engravings, £9,488 worth of picture-frames, £31,942 worth of pencils, and £13,144 worth of lithographic stones. On the other hand, Great Britain exported £147,790 worth of pictures, £51,459 worth of prints, and £4,434 worth of other objects of art.

De Keyser, one of the greatest living historical painters, and director of the Antwerp Academy, has just completed the pictures for the grand vestibule of the Museum at Antwerp.

A school of art and industry is to be established at Lucknow, India, and one for girls under fifteen years of age in Bavaria.

A HUNTING ADVENTURE.

A few years ago I loitered through the hot Summer months in the Province of Ontario, Canada. I had spent several days fishing for pickerel among the Thousand Islands, on the River St. Lawrence, with tolerable success, thanks to the experience of my Kingston boatman. But the weather became too hot, even in that latitude, for such sport, and the fish refused to bite, so I was fain to wander about the sleepy little City of Kingston, or watch the soldiers at their afternoon drill, on the slopes of the fort, their red coats strongly contrasting with the green sward of the parade-ground. It was always a source of wonder to me how the people managed to enjoy life in so dull a place, for there was no bustle, no commercial signs scarcely ever visible.

One evening I sat on the hotel-stoop quietly smoking a cigar, when two of my garrison friends, Major Pomfret and Capt. Hardinge, came up from their quarters and invited me to join them in a hunting tramp to the great Pine Belt, as the lumber district is termed. Both of these gentlemen had only been in Canada a few months, having come with their regiment straight from India. They were enthusiastic sportsmen, and talked incessantly of stalking blue bulls and antelopes, or shooting tigers and cheetahs, while their rooms down at the barracks were full of rare skins and other trophies of the Indian jungles, so that I readily fell in with their latest hunting programme.

We were to go by steamer up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville, a bustling little town, and afterward push on by wagon for Madoc, a village then becoming famous for some gold mines that had just been discovered. The best part of that night was occupied in packing up, so that when the Belleville steamer cast off her moorings the following morning we were on board, and bade good-by to sleepy old Kingston and her odd-looking, old-fashioned Martello towers. The trip up the Bay was a pleasant one, the scenery being charming and a perfect surprise, and late in the afternoon we arrived at the queer little Belleville wharf, as it stood among a colony of steam saw-mills, huge piles of lumber, and acres of rough logs huddled together by endless booms.

A good night's rest at the hotel refreshed us, and at daylight the next morning we started for Madoc in a light wagon, another following with our hunting gear. After a rough ride of nearly three days we found ourselves entering the confines of the Pine Belt. Nothing is more impressive than these vast forests of giant pine-trees. Over one hundred miles in width, and extending from British Columbia to the Bay of Fundy, this belt of timber affords an almost inexhaustible supply of that lumber known all the world over as Canada pine. So dense is the growth of these immense trees that scarcely any undergrowth is met with, while the ground is softly carpeted with decaying pine needles. The sun seldom penetrates these forest solitudes, and the woods are very cool and pleasant in Summer. Here and there we came across a natural opening, which abounded with all sorts of small game.

Long before we reached the Pines the roads had become indistinct, and we were compelled to trust entirely to our French-Canadian guides, whom we had engaged with their pack of dogs at Madoc. Camp was pitched that evening at the side of a beautiful little lake bearing the Indian name of Satch-katch-a-wanna, our appetites being sharp set for the mess of fish François had caught, while Antoine and Jerome, the other guides, were pitching the tent and preparing the huge fire so necessary in hunting expeditions.

As the shades of night darkened in upon us, we could hear the cries of the wood-fowl and the pleasant gabble of the wild ducks as they noisily fed among the reeds of the swamp near—sounds which gave us abundant promise of sport next day. A couple of pipes and some startling stories of Indian jungle-hunting from the Major prepared us for bed, and we slept dreamlessly in front of the fire until sunrise. François proved himself a true guide, for he roused us as the sun rose, and soon had us out on the lake in a couple of bark canoes kept hung up to trees. We made considerable havoc among the ducks by the time the morning mists had disappeared, for the birds were deliciously innocent of danger, so we finally gave up the work in sheer pity. The afternoon was occupied in fishing, and at supper we decided to push further on to the northward in hopes of larger game.

A twenty-mile tramp, for it was useless attempting to take the carts along, led us to another lake known as Osh-a-wa-bala, where we established our head-quarters, Jerome and Antoine being sent back for more supplies. At the end of two days we found ourselves very comfortably fixed, and enjoyed fishing and duck-shooting to our hearts' content, the Major being lucky enough to bag a fat buck while he was sauntering among the openings.

Every night we could hear the monotonous coo of the wood-pigeons, and as they promised to be a diversion, it was finally decided that a day should be devoted to them. Pigeon-shooting in the woods is a peculiar sport, for the hunter has to trust entirely to his eye and ear. Moving slowly and silently through the dense forest, the pigeon's mournful cry is at length heard. You stop and listen, and when the bird again utters his note you carefully trace him to his tree, usually finding him sitting on a bare branch near the top, wholly unconscious of danger. The woods resound with the discharge of your fowling-piece, and down tumbles the game. A rest is then necessary, in order that the pigeons may recover from their momentary fright, when off the party start again. This proceeding makes pigeon-shooting rather exciting, and in such wild woods as I have described a full bag is generally the result.

We started after pigeons the next day directly after breakfast, of course armed only with shot-guns. François, however, insisted on taking his rifle, and he put in his pocket a handful of old Brown Bess bullets, a proceeding that proved quite providential before the day was over. The birds were plentiful, and our bags became inconveniently heavy by noon; so a halt was called for lunch, preparatory to our return to camp. Our rendezvous was at the base of a huge pile of rocks that cropped out of the ground in wierd confusion, being doubtless an upheaval of the granite formation that underlies that whole region. Though we were in the very heart of the woods, the trees in the vicinity were stunted, showing that the soil was shallow. Still it was a beatiful spot for our purpose, and François soon had a fire blazing, Antoine meanwhile cleaning a few of the pigeons for the spit. Our appetites were naturally sharp set, and the meal proved to be a famous one. The crackling pine-knot fire glowed in a crevice of the rocks, and we were in the full enjoyment of roast pigeon, when we were all startled by a hoarse growl in our rear.

"Des ourses! The bears! The bears!" shouted François, as we all leaped instinctively to our feet.

Bears it was, sure enough, for coming down upon us were four of the uncouth brutes, scrambling over the rocks in evidently an angry mood. It was our fire that had done the mischief. Built in a crevice, as it had been, some of the smoke must have been driven by an air current into some sort of subterranean cavern, which formed the den of the bears. They had, no doubt, been smoked out by our fire, and were consequently fierce in their blind rage. It was decidedly an unpleasant predicament, four bears opposed to five men, one of them wholly unarmed, for Antoine had carried our provender.

"To the trees! get behind a tree!" cried the two guides, nimbly setting the example as they spoke. The Major and the Captain followed suit, while I started off to the left, a proceeding that nearly cost me my life. The suddenness of the alarm and the unexpected sight of the bears in such close proximity completely unsettled my nerves, so that I scarcely knew what I was doing. To the horror of my more experienced companions, I suddenly paused in my headlong flight, and emptied both of my barrels right into the face of a huge brute that had evidently selected my unlucky self as its prize. Of course, the hail of small shot only added to her rage, for it was the mother of the family, though she was in no way disabled; so there I was, face to face to the animal, with an empty gun in my hand and utterly helpless, for my companions could render me no immediate aid, having their hands full in looking after the other bears.

François opened the battle by firing at the father of the group, and succeeded in rolling him over. He had previously handed the two officers some of his round bullets, and they loaded rapidly, succeeding between them in killing one of the cubs, leaving his companion to be attended to by François while they ran to my assistance, which I needed sorely. I had, unfortunately, run too far away from François to receive my quota of the bullets, and even if I had them, it is doubtful if I could have made them available. When I so recklessly scattered my pigeon-shot in the face of the she bear, I turned and ran for the nearest tree. It proved to be a mere sapling compared with the others, so I at once started for another and stouter stem, hoping to gain it in time to avoid my pursuer.

Alas! my foot caught in a projecting root, and down I went on all fours. In a moment I felt the bear seize me in a terrific hug, her hind feet tearing away in an awful manner at my stout leather-leggings. It was a terrible moment, for death seemed imminent, while the reports of my companions' guns rang in my ears with singular distinctness. The pain of the bear's hug was a suffocating one, and I could feel her huge claws tugging at my legs until it seemed as if the flesh was being torn away in masses. I had lost my gun when I fell, and was without knife or other weapon—a lesson in woodcraft I have never forgotten—so it was impossible to fight the brute, except to wildly pound at her eyes with my fists as she endeavored to bite me—a feat she unsuccessfully attempted two or three times.

Just then the Captain and the Major ran up, but found themselves unable to use their guns for fear of hurting me, so they did the next best thing, and began pounding the snarling brute on her haunches, in hopes of inducing her to change front, as they afterward termed it. These efforts failed, however, to produce the desired effect, the bear wisely considering a man in hand worth two in the bush, so she continued to hug me, and growl, her hind claws scratching my limbs until the blood ran.

But Antoine, brave fellow that he was, proved himself fully equal to the emergency, for he joined issue in the battle, and with his sharp hunting-knife made sad havoc with the she bear's interior. This treatment proved too much for her, so she suddenly rose on her hind feet, until I was lifted off the ground, and then abandoned me for the brave voyageur. Antoine seemed prepared for the encounter, and as the bear charged upon him he dexterously buried his knife in her body, when both rolled over together in a death grapple. By this time François had killed the second cub, and after reloading his rifle elicited our admiration by running up and deftly putting a bullet through the head of the she bear as she lay struggling with his comrade. That ended our bear fight.

I am not ashamed to confess that I fainted just then, for I was sorely wounded, and actually out of breath. But a pull at the flask of Cognac, carried by Antoine, soon revived me, and we examined my hurts. The bear had torn my leggings and trousers into shreds, and my legs were deeply scored by her formidable claws. No bones were broken, however, and the flow of blood was soon stopped by some rough bandages, so I was able by sundown to take the trail for camp, where we arrived by midnight. Two days were occupied by our guides in securing the skins and fat, while we enjoyed bear steak to our heart's content. I kept house in camp for nearly a week, the guides proving excellent nurses. In due time we returned to civilization, as the Canadian woodmen term the settlements, and on reaching Kingston the officers of the garrison kept me a close prisoner until the regimental surgeon finally announced my convalescence, when I parted from my kind friends, perhaps forever. Even now I sometimes dream of the bear fight, and am only too thankful to wake and find myself safe in bed, though I still carry the marks of the bear's claws.

A Letter From a Lunatic.

From the World, Sept. 6, 1872.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS,
Sept. 2, 1872.

You remember what was said of the prospect of figuring in Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, "It adds a new terror to death." The paragraph above, handed me this morning by a venerable clergyman, whose society is a part of the pleasure of my present vacation, inspires me with the obverse emotion.

After having experienced, for a dozen years past, most sorts of the defamation by which journalism and our politics are disgraced; after now having been bereaved of my still living father mother sister daughter and son by this writer, the whisk of whose pen has also knocked me into the middle of two years after next in respect of my age, has undermined a constitution till then needing no amendment, has aspersed me with pity for a premature removal which I had failed to apprehend, and [to finish up me and my affairs neatly] has provided from Philadelphia to my executors a purchaser for the *World*, which I neither wish to sell nor to exchange for another; after all this, I say, it might be no terror, but a joy rather, to quietly cease and determine, for the mere sake of being inurned in a threnody of the prose of Hurlbert our Greek, or encased in the amber of an obituary which you would be seduced by your kind heart, and all readers by your pen, to believe that I deserved.

Such an *ex post facto* thanatopsis has entangling charms. Bless me! shall I ever truly live until thus that better Ghost of me alone survives? Quinctilius chiefly lives in the tender lines

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?

wherein Horace joined his grief to Virgil's.

But, after all, Quinctilius couldn't enjoy *that*. Perpetual sleep held *him*. And no shabbier trick possible than for Q. to break from the dusky throng shepherded by the wand dread and golden, come back to life, and put to shame, with the poor original, that incomparable portrait of "incorrupt Faith and naked Truth."

Be persuaded I will never wrong you so. I know my duty better. Being dead, I shall have wholly died; nor ever will return to plague my worthier Ghost's inventor.

But the Ghost must wait. I am not done living. *Au revoir.* MANTON MARBLE.

P. S.—Just off for the summit of Mount Washington to visit the wise man who has resisted transition to the void, though winds blew 150 miles an hour.

[The patient has been getting gradually worse since the above paroxysm, and is now "just off" for Bloomingdale.]

Exciting Scene in a Railway Car.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Dec. 27.

When the 6 o'clock express on the Hudson River Railroad left New-York on Christmas Eve, Mayor Eastman was one of the passengers on the first car ahead of the first sleeper. Two or three seats from him sat a finely-dressed and noble-looking man, who suddenly gave a frightful shriek, and snapped and barked like a dog. The passengers in the car rose to their feet, some of them making for the door panic-stricken. The stranger seized hold of the back of the seat in front of him, and, barking again, grated his teeth in a fearful manner, and closed his mouth on the top of the seat back, tearing out strips of wood with his teeth, and spitting them out on the floor. Mayor Eastman and one or two others rushed forward to him, and endeavored to hold him, but was unsuccessful. His strength seemed superhuman. His eyes rolled wildly, and he seemed to be in the greatest agony. A cup of water was brought him, upon seeing which he seized the edge of the metallic cup between his teeth and bit a piece out of it as clean almost as if it had been cut with a knife. A brakeman now arrived and aided the passengers, when finally, by overpowering numbers, the unfortunate man was compelled to lie down in the seat. By the time the train reached Peekskill he had quieted down considerably. All efforts to ascertain who he was proved unavailing. The mark on the inside of his hat showe that it was made in Utica. He had several boxes with him filled with Christmas gifts. Some of the passengers thought he had the delirium tremens, while others felt convinced that it was a case of hydrophobia. Several times it was feared he would bite or otherwise inflict injury upon those who were endeavoring to hold him. When the train left this city he was sleeping, but he was closely watched. He was evidently a gentleman of considerable means. Mayor Eastman and Mr. Charles Chichester both say it was the most fearful scene they ever witnessed.

TYNDALL'S FIFTH LECTURE.

The Invisible Rays of Heat Made Visible by Various Substances—The Effect of Converged Rays—Attempt to Burn a Diamond—The Polarization of Heat.

The hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity last night to hear the fifth lecture of the brilliant scientist whose discourses upon light, though they have increased in abstruseness, have also increased in interest. Fully one-third of the seats were occupied by ladies, and the character of the audience was what might have been expected from the lectures themselves. At every glance the eye recognized a distinguished man. There were prominent artists, come to learn something about colors; heads of colleges, whose lives, had been passed in devotion to science; famous lawyers, famous Judges, leading architects, wealthy merchants, with minds expanded beyond the almighty dollar; belles of fashion, whose bright eyes reflected the culture of æsthetic souls; ladies above mere fashion, who drink in the truths of nature with a thirst as ardent as that of male votaries, and who are yet unknown to the woman's rights association. All these raised their hands to applaud Prof. Tyndall as he, with commendable punctuality, stepped upon the rostrum as the minute hand marked the hour of 8. The lecturer made a brief apology for possible shortcomings, which the result showed to have been quite unnecessary. He was suffering greatly from cold, and feared that his lecture might show traces of it. He had risen from his bed to come to the hall, and had, consequently, not been able to rehearse some of the experiments, which required very great care. He then took up the subject of the lecture, which was radiant heat. He commenced by asking whether the eye, as an organ of vision, was capable of observing all the rays transmitted by the sun. The answer must be emphatically, "No." On both sides of the spectrum there is an outflow of rays which are invisible, and one of the ideas of the evolution school of philosophy was that there were visions in store for man far more beautiful than anything he had ever seen, and which would be evolved by the progressive development of the sense of seeing. He proved the existence of invisible rays beyond the violet part of the spectrum by a piece of chemically-prepared paper, which had been washed with a solution of sulphate of quinine. He held this beyond the violet rays, and immediately the paper assumed a very delicate pale blue or lavender hue. He then took another and a larger sheet of paper, prepared also with sulphate of quinine by President Morton, of Hoboken, and a very beautiful green hue was produced. This he called fluorescent light, and he explained that though light was either transmitted or absorbed, generally there was a third into which it was changed when it impinged upon certain bodies, as, for example, on the sulphate of quinine. Then these invisible rays became, so to speak, visible. They impinged on the sulphate of quinine, and caused it to vibrate. Now, though the vibrations of the invisible ultra-violet rays were so rapid as to make no impression on the retina, the vibrations of the sulphate of quinine were much slower, and hence they could be seen through them. He illustrated this still further by throwing a beam of light upon the screen, and showing a sheet of paper on which was a rose, traced faintly in outline, with outlines of leaves. A violet shade was applied to the electric lamp, and immediately the rose showed a pale blue tint, and the leaves were of the most glowing and exquisite green. This was greatly applauded. There was something in the crystalline lens of the human eye, and, perhaps, in the human body throughout, analogous to sulphate of quinine. For, place the eye in a violet beam, and at once it would be seen to glow with a pure green glowing light like that of the rose leaves.

The electric lamp was capable of diffusing heat in such a quantity as to set fire to paper. He threw a beam on a concave mirror, and applying a piece of paper prepared with gunpowder, quickly made it catch fire and explode. Adopting then a more forcible method of concentrating the beam, he took a camera made of tin, in which was an electric lamp, and placed behind the carbon points a mirror with a silver face, to gather up all the rays and throw them forward through an aperture in the camera. This produced a broad beam which was plainly seen tracking itself on the dust of the room. Pieces of paper, black and white, were immediately lighted by this, a morsel of zinc was burned, giving out a yellow green flame of great beauty, and a piece of magnesium was illuminated, burning like a veritable star. Considerable merriment was here produced by the lecturer's merry request to his audience not to pay any attention to the *silhouette* of his face thrown on the screen, which exaggerated his very prominent nose to an absurd degree. Upon the other extremity of the stand he now placed a mirror, called a conjugate mirror, and ignited metallic bodies in the cylinder of light given between the two. He then took a lens of ice, which was somewhat difficult to handle, but he succeeded in setting fire to various substances by the transmission of the radiant heat through the ice, explaining, as he did so, that the impression of heat was produced only by those rays which were absorbed. Now ice allowed a great deal of heat to pass through it unabsorbed. He next placed within the cylinder of convergent rays a vase of glass containing a diamond in oxygen, but either the diamond was bad or obstinate, or there was not enough oxygen, or from some other cause, the experiment was a failure, and though when the lights were extinguished the diamond glimmered with a dull red glow, it would not burn with the star-like brilliancy which diamonds are accustomed to show in a state of incandescence. The question now arose, said the lecturer, what constituents of the radiation produced these effects of combustion. He took a piece of gun-cotton and placed in an envelope. The assistant then held before the aperture of the camera a lens of alum. Upon applying the piece of gun-cotton it was not ignited, though the beam seemed to be fully transmitted through the alum and fell right on it. The alum was withdrawn, presto! the gun cotton exploded instantaneously. This proved that the combusting rays were not the luminous, but the invisible ones. The luminiferous ether was the medium of this radiant heat as well as of the light, but the waves were of too slow recurrence to affect the retina. He now prepared to prove that these slow rays could be traced through the medium of certain substances, notably of iodine. In front of the electric lamp he placed a cell of solution of iodine, and then through it transmitted a spectrum to the screen. Into the cell he now poured a few drops of bisulphide of carbon, producing a most horrible stench, but also this curious result, that the green of the spectrum was completely quenched. He now placed iodine before the lamp, shutting off all the light rays, and in the darkness he burned zinc and magnesium. He next ignited a wire of platinum, stretched between two iron supports, pointing out its gradual increasing luminosity as he followed it up with a magnet, and demonstrating that the long waves were not abolished as the wire burned, but were mingled and absorbed in the shorter ones, and augmented the intensity of the light.

To prove the existence of rays not visible to the human eye required some substitute more delicate. It had been found in the thermo-electric pile, which was due to the discovery of Prof. Stokes, that two metals when joined together, if heated at the point of junction emitted magnetic currents. The thermo-electric pile was attached to a galvanometer whose dial was reflected on the screen. From the electric lamp and the Nicol's prism a ray was directed on to a mirror at a distance, and the focus being marked by a feather at the end of a wire, the light was cut off by the application of iodine. Immediately the thermo-electric pile was applied to the focal spot, and at once the galvanometer recorded the fact of heat being present by the needle spinning round as far as it could go. A variety of other illustrations demonstrated the polarization of heat identically with light. The lecturer pointed out that, as the light rays were not readily absorbed, and the heat rays were, the taking up of water and all the formation of clouds of snow, rain, &c., were due to them, and them only. Also, the melting of glaciers and snows resulted from them alone.

ANIMAL INGENUITY.

How the Mortal Enemy of the Tarantula Captures Its Victim.

From the San Diego (Cal.) World, Dec. 15.

The architectural ingenuity, or rather genius, of the tarantula is a fact long familiar to naturalists. This insect has an exceptional development of the instinct which instructs all creatures which are not protected by nature with a warmth-engendering hairy hide to properly house themselves. The details of the tarantula's dwelling, down even to the matchless mechanism of the doors of its edifice, have excited the wonder of all interested in natural history. The most elaborate inventions in locks and hinges of vaunted human skill are distanced by this venomous insect in the construction of the door which secures its privacy. But the road-runner, between which and the tarantula a deadly enmity exists, is its master, as an incident which we are about to relate will show.

Prof. Agassiz, during his recent visit here, exhibited a special desire to be supplied with as many specimens as possible of the road-runner, of the tarantula, and of the tarantula-killer.

We are not advised as to whether he was supplied with live specimens of the road-runner. This is a very timorous and incredibly swift bird. It is about the size of a pheasant; its plumage is not unlike that of the pheasant family. It has longer legs, and a slenderer neck and body than the pheasant. Its trusts for locomotion almost altogether to its legs, and runs with a swiftness that would shame a rabbit or a hare. It is susceptible of domestication, and in time learns to come at the call of those who have petted it. But it is a hopeless thing for a stranger to try to approach this fowl.

It is as sagacious as swift. We were put in possession of facts about the creature by Mr. Jose G. Estudillo, which excited our wonder and admiration. As we have said, there is enmity between the road-runner and tarantula. The road-runner is as noiseless as rapid. It lies in wait for the tarantula, and the moment it finds its enemy asleep, it approaches noiselessly with a twig of the prickly cactus. Deftly and stealthily it goes on piling the prickly prison around the devoted insect, until at last a rampart of the desired height is piled up. It then selects a specially jagged and heavy piece of cactus, and drops it on the tarantula. The last, awakened by the shock, endeavors to rise and make its exit. It is instantly impaled upon the thorns, and the triumph of the road-runner is complete.

OBITUARY.

D. O'C. Townley, Journalist.

D. O'C. Townley, for some time past business manager of the Grand Opera-house, died at his home, No. 461 West Twenty-second-street, yesterday morning, at 3½ o'clock, of erysipelas, in the forty-first year of his age. His death was entirely unexpected, as he had only been three days absent from his ordinary duties. D. O'C. Townley was born at Newry, in the north of Ireland, in December, 1831. After having procured a liberal education, he entered the studio of a friend in Dublin, and studied painting with much enthusiasm for about a year, and would have continued at that profession but for certain reverses of fortune, which compelled him to accept a position in a mercantile house. In the mean time he had begun to contribute fugitive poems and sketches to the London and Dublin periodicals. In 1859 he emigrated to this country and took up his residence in New-York. He was an attaché of the NEW-YORK TIMES for a few years previous to the establishment of the *Evening Mail*, when he resigned to accept the post of City Editor on that journal. Subsequently, his early experience as a student of arts was made useful. He wrote the art criticisms for the *Mail*, and found time to contribute a series of very interesting biographical sketches of artists to *Scribner's Magazine*. He also wrote a great many humorous sketches, under the *nom-de-plume* of "Alderman Rooney." He was one of the most industrious laborers on the New-York Press down to the period of his appointment, in August last, as Mr. Daly's business manager at the Grand Opera-house. Since then he has greatly overworked himself in his efforts to keep abreast of the requirements of his new position. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

Dean Ramsay.

The Very Rev. Edward Bannerman Ramsay, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S. E., Dean of St. John's Cathedral, Edinburgh, died in that city yesterday, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The deceased divine was the son of a Scotch country gentleman, Sir A. Ramsay, of Balmain, and was born in 1793. After leaving school he was sent to college, and in 1815 graduated at St. John's, Cambridge, taking the degree of B. A. On completing his University course he entered holy orders, and took charge of a curacy in Somersetshire. He was ever an ardent student and lover of literature, and issued the first of his many works in 1827, viz., *A Memoir of Sir J. E. Smith, P. L. G.* In 1831 he received the degree of M. A., and the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1859. He was made Dean of St. John's Cathedral many years ago, and served that office in a way that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Always moderate in opinion, both on points of ritual and doctrine, he cultivated the most kindly intercourse with those of different religious belief to his own; and was held in high esteem by the ministers of other churches who held relations with him. The principal works published by Dean Ramsay, in addition to the one already mentioned, were the following: *Memoir of Dr. Chalmers* and *Advent Sermons*, in 1850; *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, in 1857; *The Christian Life* and *A Manual of Catechizing*, in 1859; *On the Canon Law of the Episcopal Church of Scotland as it Stood in 1860*; *Christian Responsibility*, in 1864. Of these works the *Memoir of Dr. Chalmers* and the *Reminiscences* have enjoyed the greatest popularity, and have both passed through several editions. The two lectures on "Preaching and Preachers," which he delivered in 1866, before the Philosophical Institute of Edinburgh, attracted general attention, both in England and Scotland, at the time of their delivery.

SLEIGHING AND SKATING.

A Day of Great Enjoyment at the Park and Harlem-Lane—Thousands of Sleighs on the Ground—The Skating Last Night.

The policeman stationed yesterday at the Fifth-avenue entrance to the Central Park counted 1,247 sleighs, as they sped past him into the Park, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., and it was estimated that fully 6,000 sleighs had entered during the day. The condition of the roads was not as good for sleighing as might be desired, yet the lovers of the sport were not to be deterred from engaging in the luxury of a sleigh-ride.

Gayer equipages than those seen yesterday have never been trotted out for the admiration of lookers-on. There was every variety of the "Albany swell" and the "Portland box." The majority of the larger sleighs were of the Albany pattern. There were many cutters of the same fashion, but the trim, natty Portlands seemed to be the favorites of those who drove fast horses. They are popular because they are considered the best for "speeding." Some of these apparently slight-built sleighs are very costly. They range in price, for cutters, from $35 to $250, and for four and six seat sleighs, from $300 to $450.

Large numbers of these expensive conveyances bowled over the roads yesterday. Among the most remarkable ones were three mammoth sleighs, which riveted the attention of everybody as they swept past. One was carriage-bodied, drawn by four brown horses, with black plumes in their heads, and with a driver and two footmen. This regal "turn-out" is owned by Mr. Matthews, an architect. Mr. Bodwin, a retired clothier, is not much eclipsed in the splendor of his equipage by the other. He also drove, yesterday, four bay horses before a sleigh as large and well-appointed as his neighbor's. The other four-in-hand, to which allusion has been made, also impressed the beholder with its size and magnificence, and belongs to a gentleman of wealth whose name is unknown. Late in the afternoon, the mammoth and gorgeous sleigh once owned by the murdered Fisk appeared on the road. It was filled with females, and driven by a colored man, attended by two colored footmen.

Commodore Vanderbilt flashed along the road in an elegant cutter, behind his mares Mountain Maid and mate. Mr. Bonner was also noticed putting Startle to her speed, and passing by like a gust of wind. Jay Gould again visited the Park, as did also Wm. M. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Henry Eldred, Augustus Schell, and a host of other well-known gentlemen who appeared on the road on Friday. It is remarked by the tavern-keepers on Harlem-lane that many politicians who formerly favored them with business are missing from their old-time haunts. The reckless extravagance which once filled their money-drawers, is not forgotten, and more than one of them sigh for "the good old times," as they term the reign of Tammany. There was little cause for complaint, yesterday, however, for they were well patronized by thousands of sleigh-riders who paused for a few minutes at their doors. The scene on the lane was most exciting as sleigh after sleigh flew by at high speed. Everybody was ambitious for the lead, and there were a number of races upon which were staked more than a bottle of champagne or a supper. "G'long!" was the cry, accompanied by a sharp crack or a touch of the whip, as the sleighs emerged from the Park into the lane. And then the sport began. From three to a half-dozen sleighs abreast at times dashed over the white-crested snow. "Blood would tell" after awhile, and the main body would soon be led off by two drivers contending for the advance. Neck and neck their beasts would go, passing family and livery teams with lightning-like rapidity. Cheers greeted the riders from the road-houses, and there was a perfect carnival of excitement. Occasionally there was a tumble, but the snow was deep, no bones were broken, and the sleigh being righted, away started its occupants, all the merrier for their mishap. Speed in the Park was confined to seven miles an hour, and the transit through it was devoted to laughing greetings by passing excursionists. The Mount St. Vincent Hotel at One Hundred and Fifth-street, in the Park, was crowded all day, the numbers of visitors to it being considered as something unprecedented for years past. The scenery in the Park looked cheerless enough, presenting nothing but a waste of white snow, out of which the evergreen trees seemed struggling to rear their snow-burdened heads. All the familiar paths were obliterated from sight, and the great reservoir was a street of snow-covered ice. There was no moonlight until a late hour, and the landscape at night was enshrouded in darkness which gave lovers an opportunity of discussing the situation unobserved. All through the day and night the merry sleigh-bells jingled, filling the frosty air with sweet musical cadences, and making the hearts of the sleighers bound with happiness.

The Lake in Central Park and the pond near Fifty-ninth-street, were covered with many skaters yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that the ice is yet indifferently good for skating on account of the heavy fall of snow. Several thousands enjoyed the sport, and there was a considerable assemblage up to 11 o'clock at night. Many of the skaters were ladies. The boys were enjoying themselves hugely, as usual, during the day, playing at fox and geese, frequently falling on the ice, and raising themselves in a laughing humor. There were a number of fancy skaters, also, who delighted lookers-on with their proficiency.

The scene on the Lake at night, with its myriads of white and red lights—the latter warning danger—was a brilliant one, and well repaid the visitor.

A Sad Incident of the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Albert C. Abbott, fireman of Charlestown, injured at the great fire, died in the hospital last night, aged thirty-three. At the time of his injury he was engaged to be married to a young lady, and at the desire of both parties the couple were married at the hospital three days before the young man's death. His brother was buried in the ruins at the same fire, and the mother died from grief at her bereavement.

Champagne Wine.

Beyond question, this is the premier beverage of the banquet; and, as a people, we seem to be rapidly becoming a nation of champagne drinkers. Only a few years since, Germany received the largest quota of genuine champagne wines; now the United States are said to lead in this particular. Indeed, the trade has become so important that some of the principal producers have established branch houses in our midst. Prominent among these is that old and highly reputable house of Bouchedis & Co., at Mareuil-S-Ay, producers of the renowned brands, "Napoleon Cabinet," and "Dry Verzenay," each of which has attained a most exalted reputation wherever known. The former will be remembered as the wine which was the favorite at the Duke Alexis' banquet, in this City, about one year since, and is the variety so generally sought for by connoisseurs. It is admitted to be one of the very best of *les vins de la montagne*—possessing a rich, effervescent, and exhilarating *mousseux*; a most luxurious bouquet, and the peculiar qualifications of producing immediate and supreme happiness. This is the only champagne, of our experience, which can be partaken of in considerable quantities without subsequent unpleasantness. As Paddy said in regard to his favorite whisky, "There is not a headache in a hogshead of it." It is the favorite wine at Delmonico's, and at the other leading restaurants and hotels throughout the country.—*Evening Express.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the Fire-Marshal, regarding the means of extinguishing fires in Booth's Theatre, he omits to mention the fact of there being (15) fifteen Babcock Fire Extinguishers distributed at different points upon the stage, and throughout the building. As we consider these machines a most valuable protection, and wish the public to know that we adopt every available means for their safety, we shall feel obliged if you will give this card a place in your columns.

Very truly yours,
J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager,
Booth's Theatre.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1872.

Roebuck's "Weather Strips"

Sure pop on cold wind and snow-drifts through your doors and windows.

S. ROEBUCK & CO.,
No. 58 Fulton-street, near Cliff.

—*Advertisement.* Same office for ten years.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The WILSON UNDERFEED SEWING-MACHINE combines in a more perfect degree than any other the requirements of a first-class machine. This is the unanimous verdict of the thousands of families who are using them, and its success is unprecedented in the history of sewing-machines. Although it costs fully as much to make as any other, the manufacturer sells direct to the people, but as the Company belongs to no "ring" or combination to keep up prices, they can afford to sell at a much less price. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of Scalp.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE cures.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 904 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street.—*Advertisement.*

A fair trial will convince the most skeptical that the "KNABE PIANO," with its late improvements, surpasses all others. See the varieties at J. BAUER & CO.'S, No. 650 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Invalids and others to whom a pure stimulant is a necessity, should try CENTURY WHISKEY. For sale by druggists and first-class dealers.—*Advertisement.*

PURE AND MELLOW—Century Whiskey!—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS, a pure stimulant. Ask your druggist and grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

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Strictly pure chemicals and fresh drugs.

Elegant toilet requisites. Suitable for holiday presents.

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Extract Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,
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Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity.—It is twenty years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with astonishing success. My new operating rooms are now ready. All forms of electricity, electro-magnetism, and galvanism daily administered, and supplemented with medicine of a nutritious character when necessary. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., author of "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," &c., No. 120 Lexington-av., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Luxurious Hair for the Holidays.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, makes it lively, healthy, and beautiful. Sold everywhere.

Pollack's Meerschaum, the most desirable present for gentlemen, can be had at No. 27 John-st., middle of block.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

EHNINGER—BEACH.—Trinity Chapel, on the 26th inst., by Right Rev. Bishop Horatio Potter, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, JOHN W. EHNINGER, of this City, to KATHARINE YOUNG, daughter of the late John H. Beach, of Saratoga Springs.

DIED.

BERGEN.—In Flatbush, Long Island, on Thursday, 26th inst., BELINDA, widow of John C. Bergen, aged 68 years, 2 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Flatbush, on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAIG.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Dec. 26, JAMES J. CRAIG, aged 73 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, Howard B. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 126 West 22d-st.

ELLIOT.—At Fayal, Azores, on Thursday, Nov. 21, FLORENCE, second daughter of James B. and the late Harriet R. Elliot, of Keene, N. H.

Her remains are buried at Fayal.

HOADLEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872, Dr. L. A. HOADLEY, of paralysis.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRIMAN.—On Friday, Dec. 27, 1872, CORNELIUS NEILSON, son of J. Neilson and the late Elizabeth Z. Harriman, aged 8 months and 11 days.

Funeral from residence at Greenville, N. J., on Monday, 30th inst., at 11¼ o'clock. New-Jersey Central train, foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.

MARTIN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 28, MARY A., wife of Edward Martin.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MIXSELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, CYNTHIA JACKSON, wife of Aaron Mixsell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Church, Mt. Vernon, on Monday, Dec. 30, at 1 P. M. Train (via New-Haven Railroad) leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:25.

POMEROY.—At Upper Nyack, on Thursday, Dec. 26, HELEN, youngest child of John B. and Augusta L. Pomeroy, aged 1 year and 17 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. LEE, FURNITURE,

No. 277 Canal-st., one door from Broadway; also, No. 199 Fulton-st., near Church-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

A large assortment of ladies' work-tables, writing-desks, flower-stands, easels, shaving-stands, cabinets, Turkish arm-chairs; also, Parlor, Library, and Chamber Suites, at low prices.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

DR. SCHENCK—DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate in addition to many you have already received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cures your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEA-WEED TONIC have effected in the entire cure of one of the most stubborn cases of the affection of the liver. For three years I suffered beyond description; all my friends, as well as myself, came to the conclusion that my time in this life was short. Such was the terrible condition to which I was reduced that life to me had become a burden; my whole system was in a state of inflammation; I could not eat, I could not sleep; my whole body was filled with pain; swelling would arise in my wrists and ankles, rendering them totally useless. On several occasions I was attacked with a rush of blood to the head, which would fell me to the ground, and I would be carried away for dead. I applied to several eminent physicians of our city, who administered all the medicines that they thought would reach the case, but of no avail.

One of them said he could do no more for me, and advised me, as the last resort, to drink cod-liver oil. Not relishing the horrid trash, I declined to take it. Accident put your advertisement into my hands. I called on you; you examined me and told me the nature of my disease. You then ordered me the Pills and Tonic, with an observance of diet, pledging your word that in one week I would find myself another man. I followed your advice, and, as you predicted, an astonishing cure was effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now, thank God for His great goodness and your valuable medicine! I am once more restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend all those who are suffering from an affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial, and a cure will be effected. I have sent many persons to you, and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, No. 812 Federal-st., between 8th-st. and Passyunk road. CHARLES JOHNSON, Sr.,
Formerly Printers' Ink Manufacturer.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, north-east corner SIXTH and ARCH STS., PHILADELPHIA. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent.

To be continued.

P. S.—Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

ROBERT H. JOHNSTON,
NO. 64 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE—An elegant stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S, at prices which will defy competition.

Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Scott, in cloth and fine binding; Ruskin's Works, the Art Journal complete in twenty-three volumes, Carlyle's Works, Goethe and Schiller's Works. All of these books are the best editions, and at the lowest price.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR,
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TODAY AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Delectable Mountains.* MORNING service at 10½. The public are invited to attend.

GRACE CHAPEL CONGREGATION AT IRVING HALL.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALE FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Generic Progress.* And 7½ P. M., Psalm xiv., 1: *The Fool has said in his Heart there is no God.* Children's Lyceum, 12 M. Conference, 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching as usual by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY, Dec. 29, Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector at 10½ A. M.; Evening prayer and sermon by the Rector at 3½ P. M.; Evening prayer and lecture on Church history, by the Rector at 7½ P. M. At the 3½ P. M. service, the seats are all free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school festival on MONDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Holy Communion on the Feast of the Circumcision, NEW-YEAR'S-DAY, at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor, will preach. Morning subject—*The New Year.* Evening, third lecture to young people. Subject—*The Choice of a Career, and How to Pursue It.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject of discourse—*The Translation of Enoch.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Great Separation.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., entrance 125th and 126th sts. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting and lecture FRIDAY EVENING.

HAS THE BRIDEGROOM COME?—The Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Parable of the Ten Virgins.*—Matt. xxv., 1-13.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (Reservoir-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Soul of a Year.*

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS; preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERvice will be held every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock; at the Colgate Mission, No. 332 East 20th-st., by Rev. W. C. P. RHOADES. The public are invited to attend; all seats free. WM. KEMP, Superintendent.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., (CHAPLAIN of United State Senate,) will lecture, at Association Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1873. Subject—*Greenland's Icy Mountains.* Lecture at 8 o'clock, preceded by an organ concert of half hour, by Mr. F. J. Barrett. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at B. Stradley's, No. 127 Nassau-st.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR, ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, (opposite Amity-st.)—Rev. GEORGE H. SMYTH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Christmas festival, postponed on account of the storm, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, to which all are invited.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 7½, 9, and 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. In the evening the Rector will continue the course of lectures on *The Distinctive Features of the Anglican Church.*

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3 o'clock, by Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor. Subject of afternoon discourse—*The Departing Year.*

SUNDAY SERVICE—HARLEM.—Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, will lecture at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., THIS EVENING, on *How to Read the Gospel.* The public are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 29, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and for Deaf Mutes at 2½ P. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADison-av.—Service on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold a public meeting for the promotion of total abstinence from wine and other intoxicating liquors as a beverage, especially on New-Year's Day, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, (Rev. Dr. Taylor's,) Broadway and 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30. Hon. WM. E. DODGE will preside. Bishop E. S. JANES, Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., and Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D., (probably) will address the meeting. Meeting to commence at 8. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—The anniversary of Sabbath-school attached to this Church will take place SUNDAY EVENING, 29th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock; address by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D. Singing by the children.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 10th-av., Rev. A. MCLEAN, Pastor.—Services conducted at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7 P. M. by Brooklyn Prayer-meeting Association, D. W. PRICE, Leader. All welcome.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—CHRISTMAS sermon by Pastor, Rev. J. W. SELLECK, at 10½ A. M.; EVENING at 7 o'clock, the Children's Aid Meeting and Monthly Concert; interesting exercises. All invited.

NEW-YORK'S DEFENSES.

Forts on the Canada Border and the Fortifications of Our Harbor.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Army—The Work of the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The report of the Chief of Engineers has just been printed, and contains the following, among many other items:

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of Major F. Harwood, Corps of Engineers.—This work occupies an important strategic point for the defense of the northern frontier. During the past year no work was done. No appropriation was made for the year ending June 30, 1873. No appropriation asked for the next fiscal year.

Fort Niagara, mouth of Niagara River, New-York, in charge of Major John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers.—This work is situated at the mouth of the Niagara River, commanding its debouch into Lake Ontario. During the past year the force upon the work has been engaged in repairing and pointing scarp-wall; constructing sewer and drains in main ditch; grading and seeding ditch; paving postern road, and setting pintle and traverse stones and irons; paving casemates; repairing sea wall; constructing slope wall protection for salient angle of north bastion; repairing old crib-work protection at westerly angle of fort, and building new and repairing breaks in parapet and counter-scarp. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year $25,000. During the present fiscal year it is proposed to complete the crib-work protection at the westerly angle of the fort, and rebuild the jetties on lake front, necessary for the preservation of the site of the work.

Fort Ontario, mouth of Oswego River, New-York, in charge of Major John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers.—This work protects the city from a sudden attack or *coup de main*, or the levy of a contribution by a small force of the enemy on shipboard. The work in progress upon the fort is the replacing of the olden timber-scarp by more durable materials, and the modification of the barbette for the heavy modern ordnance. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $30,000. During the past year the force upon this work has been engaged completing the gallery in right flank or bastion E; continuing the gallery in left flank of bastion A; building the connection of gallery in bastion D to proposed magazine, and forming and sodding parapet on fronts Nos. 5 and 3. During the coming year it is proposed to complete the galleries in bastion A, and the parapet to the right re-entering angle of that bastion; and to construct the gallery in the right flank of bastion C, and the parapet to the salient of that bastion.

Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain, New-York, in charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—This work occupies an important strategic point, and commands the entrance to Lake Champlain from Richelieu or Saint John River. During the past year, no work has been done except slight repairs to magazines, retaining walls, and general care of the work. No appropriation was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, $28,000. Projects for the modification of the work to suit its armament to modern guns have been prepared by the Board of Engineers for fortifications, and should be carried out.

Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York, in Charge of Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers.—The reports of former years show the modifications proposed on this important work for the defense of New-York City from approach through East River. In brief, these modifications consist of the alterations necessary to adapt the batteries for the service of the heaviest ordnance of the present time. Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $85,000. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year $100,000. On the main work the modifications of the north front have been continued; three large brick arches, with intermediate communicating arches, one heavy abutment-pier, the greater portion of the new parade wall, and the new coping to the scarp wall have been built. The bridge, for the supply of material, is completed across both ditches. On the cover-face the parados in the south bastion, together with the thickening of the magazines and parapet, have been completed. On the place of arms, the parados and parapet have been sodded. During the present year it is proposed to finish all work in hand on the north front, and to commence the modification of the north-east front.

Fort at Willet's Point, eastern entrance to New-York Harbor, in charge of Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers.—With Fort Schuyler, this work unites in the defense of the entrance to the harbor of New-York City, through the East River, and its site is favorable to the construction of earthen barbette batteries. The operations for the removal of natural obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate, render it even more important than heretofore that this channel of approach to New-York City and the Brooklyn Navy-yard should be put in a proper state of defense. Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $76,500; appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, $100,000. During the past year the large storage magazine, designed to contain 250,000 pounds of powder, has been completed, except a part of the earth covering. The drain-pipes and ramps connected with the under-ground passage-way from the main work to the casemated battery have been finished. The Little Bay Battery (two guns) and the West Battery, (six guns,) with their five traverse magazines, have been essentially completed. The excavation for the magazines of the Mortar Battery has been made, and about three-fourths of the concrete stone prepared. Extensive repairs have been put upon the wharf. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, it is proposed to finish the west battery for six guns, with its service magazines, and so much of the middle battery for ten guns as has been commenced; the remainder of the middle battery will be filled in gradually. The east battery, for seven guns, with its magazines, will be commenced. All the concrete-work in the mortar battery will be finished during the warm weather, and the earthwork during the Winter and spring.

Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, in Charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—Six shot-beds have been built, and foundations for eight more excavated, and dry stone and concrete masonry laid. In the new barbette battery, six magazines have been coated with Portland cement on the outside, the parapet has been constructed and completed, and the terreplein has been reduced to the proper level. No appropriation was made for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $70,000.

Castle William, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—Nothing has been done at this work during the past year.

South Battery, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—Nothing has been done at this work during the past year.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, in Charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—This work, together with those upon Governor's Island, is designed to close the entrance to the East and Hudson Rivers, and to cover New-York, part of Brooklyn, and Jersey City, from the bombardment of a hostile fleet in New-York Bay. This work remains the same as at last annual report, but little work having been done. The entrances to the magazines in the exterior water battery, built last year, have been completed, and portions of the parapet raised to the proper height. Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $17,000. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $40,000.

Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New-York Harbor, in charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—During the past fiscal year the sea-wall of water-battery No. 1 was carried up two courses, and is ready for coping; the rear of the sea-wall has been filled in with earth to a general level of two feet below the top of the sea-wall. Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $40,000. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $50,000.

Mortar Battery at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, in charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—During the past fiscal year six traverse magazines, including three service magazines, have been built and completed, except doors and sodding. The terreplein and parapet are also completed, except grading and sodding. Funds for this work were derived from general appropriation for mortar batteries.

Fort on site of Fort Tompkins, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—This important work crowns the hill in rear of the open batteries and other works on Staten Island, commands the entrance through the Narrows to New-York Harbor, acts as a keep for those works, and, when completed, will throw a heavy fire from a high elevation upon vessels attempting to pass before it. During the past year all the masonry of the two gateways and the two sally-port arches and the walls and arches of the passage-ways over the sally-ports were finished. The opening left in the scarp-wall for ingress and egress was closed, and the scarp-wall north and south of the sally-port lowered five feet and the coping relaid. The granite parade-wall was finished, except the coping, and the masonry of the four traverse magazines was carried up to the springing lines of the arches. The walls of the south circular stairway were carried up to the skew-backs, and those of the passage-way to parade to the level of parade-coping. The casemate and sally-port arches were covered with mastic, and with earth filling, sodded on the exterior slope, to five feet six inches below terreplein. The iron balcony and stairs along the second tier casemates, and along the parade-coping of channel-front, were nine-tenths completed. During the present year it is proposed to finish the work with the exception of glazing and interior finish of twenty-five casemates for quarters on the land fronts, to repair and build necessary roads, and provide gutters, &c., for drainage, and to complete the sodding and grading of the slopes. Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $83,000. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $30,000.

Glacis Gun Battery, (north of Fort Tompkins,) Staten Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—During the past year this battery was finished, with the exception of hanging the magazine doors and laying breast-height wall and timber gun-platforms, to do which will consume one month's labor. The disbursements for the work were made from the appropriations for fort on site of Fort Tompkins, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. No appropriation asked for next fiscal year.

Glacis Mortar Battery, (south of Fort Tompkins,) Staten Island, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—During the past year this battery was completed, with the exception of hanging the magazine doors and laying the mortar-platforms. As soon as the platforms are creosoted they will be laid, and the battery will then be finished, probably in the early part of the year.

Battery Hudson, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—This work, together with those on the north and south cliffs, forms a system of open earthen barbette batteries, lying exterior to Forts Tompkins and Wadsworth, and brings a powerful fire to bear upon the channel, up to and through the Narrows. Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, $41,000; appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $[illegible]. That portion of this battery bearing upon the Lower Bay was not entirely completed during the last fiscal year, in consequence of the delay in getting the timber gun platforms creosoted, and the inconvenience of working near King's counterpoise carriage during the construction of its platform, and the experimental firing which followed. The platform and parapet for King's carriage were constructed, the entrance retaining walls were built, and the earth cover formed, but not sodded, for the two traverse magazines west of light-house. In Battery Hudson extension, the principal magazine and the rear slope of battery were sodded; the terreplein was excavated to about the proper grade, and the earth-work of the two traverse magazines formed, but not sodded. The cottage in rear of the extension was removed, and the glacis west of the principal magazine formed to the proper grade. The south face of the battery requires about six weeks' work for its completion, which will be accomplished during the present season. Important and desirable modifications have been designed and approved for the east face of this battery, bearing across the "Narrows," to fit it for the reception of fifteen-inch guns, and it is very desirable that these modifications should be executed at an early day.

North Cliff Battery, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—During the past year the concrete masonry in the principal magazines and two service-magazines was completed, and the walls of the covered passage in solid traverse carried up to springing-line; a portion of the earth-work of magazines and traverse formed, and the old breast-height wall and platforms in south end of battery removed, with the exception of the platforms, breast-height wall, and high parapet for the depressing-guns; two months' work will complete the battery.

South Cliff Battery, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—As the modification of this battery requires a considerable reduction in the armament of the position, it was not deemed advisable to dismount any of its guns and begin work until the gun-platforms were laid in Battery Hudson extension, and on the channel-front of Fort Tompkins and the glacis gun-battery. The work will be commenced during the present fiscal year.

Fort at Sandy Hook, New-Jersey, in charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—During the past year, for the protection of the site, two jetties were built of sheet-piling, four inches and six inches thick, driven into the sand; the jetties were constructed in this manner, each 150 feet in length. These jetties answered the purposes for which they were built, the beach having formed to a considerable extent. No appropriation was made for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. No appropriation asked for next fiscal year.

THE STOKES CASE.

Further Evidence for the Defense—Counsel Again Disagree.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Boardman. The cross-examination of the prisoner was continued. He repeated his testimony with regard to his certainty of seeing a pistol in the hands of Fisk, and said that since his troubles he was always armed. He carried a pistol solely to protect himself from the deceased and his assassins. Mr. Beach here introduced the minutes of the Grand Jury, to show that the indictment already referred to was ordered on the 5th of January, and they were admitted, subject to objection. The complaint in the injunction suit was ruled out.

Q.—Who were the witnesses before the Grand Jury? A.—Mr. Wm. Fullerton is one.

Q.—Who is Wm. Fullerton? A.—That gentleman there, (pointing to one of the prosecuting officers.)

Mr. FULLERTON—I protest. I want to be put right on this matter. If I am to be brought into this thing let it be shown that three subpœnaes were served on me before I went to the Grand Jury, and that I persistently and repeatedly refused to answer any question about what took place between me and Stokes.

Mr. TREMAIN (smiling)—I protest against this unsworn testimony when I have no opportunity of cross-examining.

The COURT—I don't understand there is any charge against Mr. Fullerton, nor any necessity for explanation.

Mr. FULLERTON—Your Honor will see the use that will be made of it hereafter. If I am to be arraigned I want it to be shown that I was dragged before the Grand Jury by process of law. I did my whole duty.

Mr. TREMAIN—We don't arraign you; we arraign nobody.

Mr. Beach moved that the last answer be stricken out, and the application was acceded to.

Q.—What is Alexander Sisson, the next witness? A.—The keeper of a house of ill-fame at Boston, and who was indicted for, I think, forgery.

Mr. BEACH—I ask that this answer, also, be stricken out, and that the witness be not allowed to attack men who have no opportunity of defending themselves.

Q.—Who is Nellie Brady? A.—She was Fisk's mistress.

Mr. TREMAIN—I offer to show that the other female mentioned in the Grand Jury minutes is a notorious prostitute.

The Court excluded the evidence.

Mr. Tremain disclaimed any purpose of attacking Mr. Fullerton. His remarks were intended to apply only to the females whose names appeared in the Grand Jury minutes.

Mr. Fullerton accepted the explanation as satisfactory, and said that his observations were drawn out by the opening for the defense.

Mr. Townsend said he had no retraction to make, and he was ready to stand by everything contained in his opening. The Court suppressed further discussion on the subject.

The remainder of the witness' testimony was a repetition of what has been already given.

Mr. Ramsey, President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, stated that Fisk was a man of unscrupulous character, who would stop at nothing to secure his own purpose.

Francis S. Bixby, Rufus F. Andrews, and George W. Cotterell gave evidence of a conversation with the prisoner on the day of the shooting, in which he assured them that he was going to Providence to contest a decision on the result of a horse-race in which he was interested. John L. Doty and George A. Cole testified as to a telegraphic dispatch sent by Stokes, on the same day, regarding his projected trip to Providence. Henry De Corley, the parlorman at the Grand Central Hotel, repeated his evidence given on the former trial, that the pistol handed him by Miss Hall on the day of the occurrence was not the one now handed him in Court, and also that Thomas Hart said different bullets were found which did not suit the same pistol. The Court then adjourned to to-morrow morning.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

Close of the Investigation—Curious Testimony of Harry Genet.

The Harlem Court-house investigation, which was begun in June last, was finished yesterday afternoon. The resolution directing the investigation to be made passed the Senate in April, and the Committee then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Tiemann, Benedict, and Weismann, have taken over 1,500 pages of testimony. Messrs. Tiemann and Weismann were present at yesterday's session, and, among the witnesses, were Thomas Barry, John Gillilan, P. T. Hart, J. R. Farrington, and Patrick Doolan. Mr. H. W. Genet, who was also called, testified as follows:

I gave Mr. Scallon, the Court-house contractor, money for all the City warrants of his which I deposited in the Yorkville Savings Bank, and retained no part of it for myself, and I did the same with the warrants of Lewis Baker, John E. Wilson, and John Halloran; I wrote the name of J. McBride Davidson on the back of his warrant for $4,802 by his authority; he wished me to get the money for him, but when I tendered it he refused to receive it; I gave that money to Scallon to purchase iron and materials with; I know nothing of the warrants of Ingersoll & Co., the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the New-York Printing Company; John E. Wilson, who worked on my house, and Scallon, I paid out of my own money what I owed them; I paid Scallon, from October, 1870, to October, 1871, over $80,000 in checks, and about $30,000 in bills; Senator Sandford came to me about furnishing lumber for the Court-house; I referred him to the Commissioners, and he, as I subsequently ascertained, furnished the lumber, none of which was intended for use on my dwelling-house; I gave Mr. Scallon the money every two weeks to pay for the work done on my house.

On his cross-examination, Mr. Genet said that he helped to procure the passage of the Harlem Court-house bill; he thought that Mr. McQuade was appointed a Commissioner at his suggestion; Mr. Tweed was probably appointed at his own suggestion; the persons in the employ of the Harlem Court-house Commission who are related to me were George H. E. Lynch, my father-in-law; George E. Lynch, my brother-in-law; J. W. Palmer, my cousin, I think, and Philip H. Jones, Jr., my brother-in-law; I have always been opposed to Ring corruption in the City Government; I don't believe in this hollow reform, but I expect I am as much a real reformer as any one here; Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tweed were never friends of mine; I always fought them in the Senate; that Mr. Tweed was a member of the City Ring I never knew personally; some services were rendered by me as counsel to the Commission, as I looked after the title to the property; I have been a member of the Bar for the past twenty years; substantially Judge Porter examined the title to the property; I had nothing to do with obtaining the lots except in giving advice; I don't know from whom the lots were purchased, nor how much Fairchild paid for them, and I did not know that he was selling to the Commission for $24,000 lots for which he had given only a short time previously $19,000; after the purchase of the lots, I don't think I rendered any service to the Commission, because I don't know that any was required; Mr. J. H. Inslee was the architect of my house and of the Court-house; I paid Mr. Inslee $500 for drawing the plans of my house; John Scallon built my house, and he was at the same time Superintendent of the building of the Court-house; the warrant for $27,100 in favor of John Scallon, which includes lumber contracted for amounting to $7,500, I received and deposited to my credit in the Yorkville Savings Bank; I don't know of any lumber or iron to this amount which the City had contracted for; the warrant for $4,802 in favor of J. McBride Davidson, cashed by me, was for iron which had been purchased through Mr. Tweed; I understood that the iron was to be delivered, and I can't say that the bill was a fraudulent one; I suppose I wrote J. McBride Davidson's name without thinking when I drew the money; there is nothing wrong in that, as I have done the same thing with commercial paper a thousand times before when I have been authorized; the signature, "J. McBride Davidson," written by me on the back of that warrant, is not in a feigned hand. Mr. Genet said that his house cost him about $[illegible].

George H. E. Lynch, another witness, the deputy clerk of the Commissioners, testified that Assistant Superintendent J. W. Palmer was his brother-in-law, and Inspector P. H. Jones, Jr., his son-in-law. Witness had performed no kind of service himself when he drew his salary. The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4½ P. M. yesterday, with Alderman Plunkitt in the chair.

A resolution introduced by Alderman Conover, requesting the Controller to pay promptly at the end of each month the amounts due to employes of the City and County Governments, who receive a fixed salary, was laid over.

Alderman Coman offered a resolution calling upon the Controller for a report as to how much money he has paid over or deposited to the credit of the Commissioners of Public Parks since the 1st of January.

The resolution was adopted.

The Board meets at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Capt. J. Howard Gray, Third Brigade Staff, has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry, in place of Webster, promoted, and First Lieut. Lessbergen has been chosen Major, vice Rosenga, resigned. The First proposes to hold drills at the State Arsenal on Jan. 17, Feb. 17, March 18, and April 18.

The Forty-seventh Infantry will assemble for drills at the Brooklyn Armory—Right Wing, Jan. 9 and 21; Left Wing, Jan. 10 and 22; the entire regiment, Feb. 5. Capt. Brennan is endeavoring to raise an additional company for the Forty-seventh. The Captain is popular, and, we trust, will succeed.

Among recent resignations we note those of Lieut. Gamble, of the Twenty-second, and Capt. Leland, of the Seventy-first. The latter gentleman has been suffering for some time from ill health.

A large number of receptions and military concerts will take place this month. Among those already advertised are the receptions of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, 7th of January; of Company I, Twelfth Infantry, 8th of January; of Troop H, Third Cavalry, same date; of Troop D, First Cavalry, 13th of January; of the Forty-seventh Infantry, at the armory in Brooklyn, reception and concert, 15th of January.

The ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of Gen. Dix will commence at 9½ A. M. on Wednesday next, and not at noon, as previously determined on. Brig.-Gen. Woodhall has issued an order dated Albany, 26th inst., directing commandants of the subdivisions of the Ninth Brigade to report to Lieut.-Col. Dickerman on the 1st of January at 9½ A. M. The brigade column will move at 9:40, as escort to Gen. Dix, preparatory to his inauguration as Governor of the State and Commander-in-Chief of the N. G. S. N. Y., which takes place at 10½. The staff of the Ninth Brigade will report, mounted, at Brigade Head-quarters at 9¼. The Burgesses Corps will act as personal escort to the Governor.

At a meeting of the Burgesses Corps, of Albany, 23d inst., it was resolved to visit Washington on the 4th of March, to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. This will be the third time the company has visited the national capital upon the occasion of the induction into office of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The first visit was made in 1857, upon the inauguration of President Buchanan. The company was then under the command of Capt. Spelman. It paraded fifty-three muskets, was handsomely equipped, and the position of honor was assigned to it in the procession. Twelve years later, in 1869, the corps again participated in the Presidential inauguration ceremonies. Capt. William H. Taylor was in command. Sixty-three muskets were in line, with a large and brilliant staff. The independent parade made by the company on the day after the inauguration won for it the very highest encomiums of the citizens of Washington. The corps is now under the command of Capt. Beecher. It is probable that the Fifth and Forty-seventh N. Y. N. G., the Fifth Maryland, the Second Connecticut, and several other first-class regiments will also get orders for Washington about the first week in March. The Colonel of the Second Connecticut says that in case arrangements are made for his command to go to Washington, the ten different companies will parade at least fifty-six men each, thereby giving to each a company frontage of twenty-six men.

The New-York State Military Association will assemble at Albany on the 21st prox., and will probably hold a two days' session. The meetings of the Association hitherto have not, so far as we can learn, been productive of much good. There is surely work for such an association to perform independent of eating good dinners and making complimentary speeches.

The military commutation tax has been received from 118 towns in Connecticut, and amounts to about $70,090. This is the largest tax of the kind ever received, and is $2,000 more than was collected last year.

The Third Connecticut Regiment contemplates visiting Boston next Fall, instead of going into camp.

Col. Hamilton, of the First Connecticut, will shortly visit California for health and pleasure. Lieut.-Col. Clapp will command in his absence. On the Colonel's return he will settle in Hartford.

The Second Connecticut has been highly complimented by Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, on its discipline, appearance, and military bearing. The Second, it will be remembered, visited New-Jersey in September last.

A suit of the Eaton Guard, Meriden, Conn., against a member of the company for non-payment of fines for absence at drill, has resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs.

The total enrolled militia of Massachusetts for 1872 numbers 200,563, being an increase of 12,336 over 1871.

Lieut.-Col. Proctor, of the First Regiment, Massachusetts, some time ago protested against the commissioning of the recently-elected Colonel, on the ground of written instead of printed ballots being used at his election. The Commander-in-Chief overruled the objections, without a hearing, and issued the commission.

Until further orders, no cavalry recruits will be enlisted for the United States service, less than 5 feet 10 inches in height. The order does not apply to musicians or recruits for colored cavalry regiments.

The citizens of Philadelphia were so much delighted with the members of the Fifth Baltimore, during their recent visit to Cape May, that they have extended another invitation to them to visit that famous watering-place, next Summer, free of all expense.

There are only twenty-six military organizations in the State of Ohio, and several of these exist only on paper. Twelve of them belong to Cincinnati, which are organized into three battalions of four companies each. The members of the first battalion are Americans, of the second [illegible] men, and of the third Germans. [illegible] said to be fairly organized and equipped, though the Militia laws are declared to be "worse than useless."

A writer in the English *United Service Gazette* broaches the somewhat startling theory that the bayonet has become an almost totally inefficient weapon, and should be done away with. It is, he says, useful only against troops already beaten. In place of it, he advocates the use of a short, sharp cut-and-thrust sword. Regiments should, he thinks, be divided into nine companies. Six of these should be armed with rifles only, and three with swords only. The riflemen should do all the skirmishing and fighting at long range. The three sword companies should be kept in the rear, but close at hand, and when the enemy has become disorganized by the fire of the riflemen, the swordsmen should rush in and cut them to pieces. In support of his theory he recalls the fact that at Preston Pans, Falkirk, and Culloden, English infantry could not stand against the Highland broadswords and claymores.

From tabular statements, recently published, it appears that the Prussian bombardments of French fortresses were singularly inefficient so far as the destruction of human life was concerned. Belfort, containing 4,000 inhabitants, was bombarded for seventy-three days; 410,000 shots and shells were fired at the place, of which 120,000 fell within the town; yet only sixty persons were killed. Inezieres was bombarded thirty-eight days, and 193,000 shots were thrown into it; yet of its 65,000 inhabitants only 300 were killed and 800 wounded. Longwy, containing 200 inhabitants, withstood 30,000 shots, and at the end of this shower of iron hail, the commandant reported "nobody hurt." Against the position of the Chateau of Ladonchamp 514 shots were fired, and though the place was crowded with French soldiers, only two were killed and two wounded.

In peace prepare for war seems to be the motto of Germany. The military school at Berlin is to increase the number of its pupils from 700 to 850 or 900; at Potsdam the increase will be from 200 to 300; at Oranienstein from 140 to 200. An entirely new school will be established at Ettlingen, and one is being constructed at Wurtemberg. The number of officers at the School of Artillery and Engineering will be increased from 260 to 350.

According to the English journals, the discovery has been accidentally made that gun-cotton can be detonated while containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of water. Thus one of the greatest dangers attendant on the manufacture of the cotton is obviated.

Gen. Todleben, whose marvelously skillful defense at Sebastopol has won for him imperishable renown, has just published the second volume of his history of the defense of that stronghold. It is profusely illustrated with maps and diagrams.

Gen. Stone, Chief of the General's Staff of the Army of Egypt, has issued a circular calling the attention of officers of the military schools to the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone, and directing that the maps showing the route, &c., taken by him be carefully studied.

A Spontaneous Testimonial.

Some excitement was created, yesterday, among the employes at the County Court-house, by the appearance of an assistant janitor, who informed them that they had each, both men and women, been assessed $5, for the purpose of purchasing a gold watch to be presented to the Chief Janitor in their names on New-Year's Day. As many of the employes have large families, and their pay in several instances being about equal with that of a laborer, this tax has become quite oppressive. Of course the employes are not compelled to pay the assessment, but in the event of refusal, others would doubtless be found to fill their places by the day set down for the presentation of the watch.

The United States District Court, in Bankruptcy—The District-Attorney's Office.

The report of the business in Bankruptcy for the week ending Saturday is as follows: Voluntary petition, Martin Colmar; adjudications in involuntary cases, Charles H. Horton, Lawrence Daly, James Daly, J. R. A. Power, and Cosmore G. Bruce.

During the year 1872 the amount of business was as follows: Number of voluntary petitions in bankruptcy filed, 79; voluntary and involuntary, 5; involuntary petitions, 446; total petitions filed, 530; number of adjudications in involuntary cases, 223; discharged, 80.

In the United States District-Attorney's Office the number of Custom-house bond suits instituted during 1872 was 160; the number closed during the same year was 210; pending, 1,040. The clerks in this office are busy closing up the business for the year, and preparing for the incoming of Mr. Bliss, the new District-Attorney, who, it is thought, will present himself on Thursday, Jan. 2, to begin his term of office. Mr. Bliss took the usual oath of office before Judge Woodruff of the United States Circuit Court, some days since.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Watches,
Fine Jewelry, and Silver-ware
at
DELAN'S.

Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, from.......$25 to $125
Gent's Gold Hunting Watches from.......$37 to $250
Boys' Silver Hunting Watches, from.......$8 50 to $18
Gent's Silver Hunting Watches, from.......$13 to $45

AMERICAN WATCHES
at the Company's rates.
A large assortment of Rich Jewelry, Diamonds, and Silver-ware.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
of elaborate designs of our own manufacture, warranted equal in quality and finish to any in the country.
Wedding-rings of 18 and 22 carat gold, warranted to assay for the full quality represented.
French and American Clocks,
and other articles, sold at lower rates than at any retail or wholesale house in the City.
Agent for the celebrated Perfected Specs and Eye-glasses.
SURVILLE J. DELAN,
Nos. 357 and 359 Grand-st.
Established seventeen years.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired on the premises by experienced workmen at reasonable rates.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 223 8th-av., corner 28th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., and TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:
TRUSTEE'S SALE
CONTINUED ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER, ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE CORAL, LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES, &c., &c., all of which is mounted in 18 carat gold and warranted, to be sold at auction as above, by order of
E. W. BURR, TRUSTEE,
comprising the finest stock offered at auction in many years, embracing diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds, set in brooches, pendant and drop ear-rings, finger-rings, studs, scarf-pins, and rings, sleeve-buttons, &c. Also, an extra fine assortment of coral in full and half sets, studs, &c., &c.; ladies' enameled diamond-set watches, gents' hunting-case do. &c., &c.
The above stock was manufactured for first-class City sales, of the latest and most artistic and desirable designs, and is fully guaranteed as per catalogue.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1873,
At 10½ o'clock, at our sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
UNCLAIMED PACKAGES—Sold for account of whom it may concern, by order of Wells, Fargo & Co. —1 box, marked Bank of New-York; 1, H. Buchanan; 1, E. Cunningham; 1, Fox Diefendorf; 1, E. Hawthorne; 1, H. S. A.; 1, A. W. Lake; 1, Lerris Sells; 1, C. W. Tozer; 1, T. Thorne; 1, Chas. Warwick; 1 package, N. C. Barney; 1, Mrs. Chas. Burroughs; 1, Carson & Munday; 1, A. M. Dunlap; 1, Mrs. J. L. Lerris; 1, Melvin; 1, Riekneigel; 1, P. Salom; 1, Wm. A. Smitaurst; 1 bag, James Barry; 1, R. Weston: 1 roll, H. S. Crocker; 1 package, IXL 4 L in a diamond ¾; 2 trunks, Mrs. Dupey; 1 letter, Mrs. A. Maldman; 1, Pinckney, Cal.; 3 parcels, David Simpson.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 32D DISTRICT, N. Y., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have levied and distrained upon, and will sell at public auction, through Muller, Wilkins & Co., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, all the right, title, and interest of A. H. Mickle & Son in and to one hundred and eighty shares of the capital stock of the "Mrs. G. B. Miller's Tobacco Manufactory" Company, now standing upon the books of said Company in the name of A. H. Mickle & Son, for the payment of an internal revenue tax due the United States by the said A. H. Mickle & Son.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fancy Desks for the Holidays.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COLORED RELIEF ROOMS, NO 89 East 10th-st.—Now is the time to leave orders for the best colored help; call and get a circular.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do; moderate terms; reference if required. Call at No. 208 West 30th-st., front house, top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman, to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning. Call at 216 West 29th-st., Room No. 5.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERson, who has had experience in Europe and this country; refers to Mrs. Rogers, No. 246 5th-av. Address Teresa, as above.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN Iron Company. Address, in own handwriting, giving age, residence, and reference, A. W. H., Box No. 1,384, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE.
If applied for soon, the stock, fixtures and good will of an old established country store, situated in Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location tip-top; rare chance for a good business man. Apply in person to W. H. VAN KLEECK, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York City, or A. S. HASBROOK, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BUSINESS PARTNER WANTED—With a small capital, but energetic and reliable; a new and finely opening business—the introduction and sale of natural history specimens, models, &c., and the publication of cheap and popular works on natural science. Apply in person at No. 18 Cooper Union.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE or two more salesmen. Those having a reliable woolen trade can apply to STIMSON, MARQUAND & CO., No. 510 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STRAYED. Left home, on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, 1872, James Rooney, aged 11 years; small stature, brown-black eyes, dark hair, blue scar on his left cheek, under the eye; waterproof waist, pepper and salt pants and jacket, soft blue cloth hat, and boots. Any information concerning him will receive the above reward by addressing his parents, No. 125 Madison-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of GEORGE JENNISON & CO., doing business at No. 115 Broad-st., is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by the subscriber.
GEORGE JENNISON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linens done up in the finest manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 148 East 50th-st. Orders received at No. 28 West 11th-st., and No. 308 West 23d-st.

MACHINERY.

BRICK PRESSES FOR FIRE AND RED brick manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia. Established 1844. S. P. MILLER.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.

367 Sixth-Avenue. SIXTH-AVENUE and TWENTY-THIRD-ST. 110 West 23d-st.

Will offer,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
an entirely new
and very attractive line,
of Goods, exceedingly
appropriate for
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
consisting of
Real Point and Point Applique
COLLARS, BARBS and HANDKERCHIEFS;
Real and Italian Valenciennes
CAPES, FICHUS, and HANDKERCHIEFS;
SILK and ILLUSION BOWS,
SWISS LACE TIES AND COLLARS;
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched
INITIAL and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
put up in the most attractive
manner, in quarter and half dozens, each
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

RICH ROMAN SASHES at $2 25, $4 and $5, REAL BARGAINS.
WATERED AND GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, all colors and widths.
7-INCH ALL-SILK SASH RIBBONS, most desirable shades, 90c. per yard.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Large assortment to select from.
Ladies' two-button KID GLOVES, street and evening shades, at 85c. and $1.
Every pair warranted.
Three, four, and six button Gloves, equally low prices.

LADIES' SWISS AND ORGANDIE DRESSES, OVERSKIRTS, AND POLONAISES; A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT, OUR OWN DESIGNS AND MANUFACTURE, RANGING FROM $3 75 TO $35.
WHITE AND COLORED TARLETANS, FROM 25c. UP.
SWISS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
ELEGANT SATINS, IN ALL COLORS, $1 19.

As we desire to carry none over, we have marked down the BALANCE OF OUR PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, INK AND PERFUME STANDS, AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES, TO COST, IN ORDER TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

STERN BROS.

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367
SIXTH-AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.
110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET. 110

New Year's Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering PARIS-made, heavy, warm
Beaver Cloaks and Sacques
at the extremely low price of $8 to $15,
less than half their cost.

Handsome BLACK SILK SUITS.
Flounced, Puffed, &c., &c., only $50.

Very FINE QUALITY and ELEGANTLY TRIMMED SERGE SUITS, in the new shades of color, only $16, value $25.

HANDSOMELY-PRINTED CALICO DRESSES, only $1 50.

Very best quality LADIES' PARIS-made
Real Kid Gloves,
only $1 per pair.
MISSES' do. 75c. per pair.

Very fine FRENCH MERINO, only 75c. per yard, worth $1.

Diagonal Wool Serges, only 50c., worth 75c.
Diagonal Wool Plaids, only 50c., value $1.

SASH RIBBONS, 6 inches wide, 75c.
LADIES' SCARFS and NECK-TIES, 25c. and 50c. each.
Less than Half their Cost.

Plain and Embroidered LINEN CAMBRIC POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS,
At greatly reduced prices.

In addition to which will be found the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK in the City of RICH and COSTLY SILKS, SATINS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FURS, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c., &c.

A visit of inspection is requested. Goods freely shown without importunity to purchase.

Broadway, Fourth-av., Ninth and Tenth sts.

GREAT BARGAINS.

D. O'Sullivan & Co.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY,
CORNER 20TH-ST.

Are offering great bargains in Cloaks, Costumes, Polonaises, Furs, Cloths, Cloakings, Ladies' and Children's Under-Clothing, Morning Wrappers, Misses' Suits, and Cloaks, &c. Organdie Evening Dresses and Over-Skirts for Ladies and Misses.

BONNET & BELLON'S BEST BLACK SILKS on commission, at much less than market rates.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY.

Special Order, No. 1.

BY ORDER OF SANTA CLAUS,
WELSH & AMERMAN
Will sell this week
All the best make of Prints at 10c. a yard.
Large lot of Dress Goods at 25c., worth 37c.
Best Prints, 10c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c.
Satteens, (new shades) 50c., worth 75c.
Merrimac Prints, 10c. a yard.
1,000 Cloth Skirts, reduced from $3 50 to $2.
Best Prints (this week) at 10c.
Table Linens, Towels, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, &c., very cheap, this week.
We have greatly reduced our whole stock of Dry Goods so as to give our customers great bargains for the holidays.
Satteens reduced from 75c. to 50c.
Best Prints, 10c.
Skirts worth $3 50 for $2.....Alpaca worth 75c. for 50c.
Come and see the fun.
No. 231 8th-av., just below 22d-st.

HATS AND CAPS.

H. W. WEBBER,
No. 22 Bishop's-road, London; 6th-av. and 21st-st., and corner Broadway and 42d-st.

Now Christmas is coming, you know,
'Tis growing quite frosty and cold;
The ground is all covered with snow,
And skaters begin to grow bold.
Warm wrappings are now in demand,
At "Webber's" you'll sure find it so;
Where furs are in plenty, and always on hand,
Where seal-skins are now "all the go."
He has holiday hats of every design,
And seal-skin caps for young gents;
Collars and gloves, so cheap and so fine;
With the prices you'll sure be content.
Then for the ladies—Alaska and mink,
Sables and ermine and seal;
Muffs, boas, and caps. Now only just think
For Christmas, how jolly they'll feel!
Then give "Webber" a call, if you want something nice
For the children—he does not forget them;
With sacques, caps, and gloves, he'll fit them in a "trice,"
And at popular prices will sell them!

DRY GOODS.

GENTLEMEN,

Who are seeking for elegant and recherche

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

to present to their lady friends, will find at the Establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of
Opera Glasses,
Real Lace Fans,
Stereoscopes and Views,
Fine Porte-monnaies,
French Bonbonnaières,
Work Tables,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Sealskin Sacques,
Toilet Sets,
Canaries in Cages,
Kid Gloves,
Silver-ware,
at our usual low prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ARE SELLING IN THEIR
BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT,
BONNET'S BLACK SATIN FINISH,
25-inch, at $2 and $2 25.
Regular price, $2 50 and $2 75.
GOURD CACHEMIRE,
25-inch, at $2 and $2 25.
PONCET CACHEMIRE,
25-inch, at $2 50 and $3.
GUINET'S DRAP DE FRANCE,
at $1 62, $1 75, and $2.
BELLON'S DRAP DE FRANCE,
at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
PREVIOUS TO THE HOLIDAYS, WE WILL PLACE ALL OF THE ABOVE APPROVED MAKES AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
will offer
ON MONDAY, DEC. 30,
for
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
5,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
from 15c. per yard upward.
THESE GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED ON A SEPARATE COUNTER, IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER IN THEIR
FUR DEPARTMENT
BLACK MARTEN MUFFS AND BOAS,
$20 TO $30.
RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, SILVER FOX, FISHER, OTTER, AND OTHER FURS, IN STOCK, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS, FROM $20 TO $30.
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS, AND BOAS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
TRIMMING FURS OF ALL KINDS BY THE YARD.
SILVER FOX TRIMMING $6 PER YARD.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

New Year's Presents.

VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS, OPERA GLASSES, DINNER DRESSES, and COSTUMES, of every description, in black and colored silks, of all the new and most desirable shades, and all kinds of woolen materials, at less than cost of importation. 500 BERLIN COSTUMES, consigned to us, will be sold at half price to close out. The greatest bargains we have ever offered. Furs for ladies and children in great variety, and at such prices as cannot be found at regular fur-stores. Boudier's Celebrated Kid Gloves, a new assortment. Elegant Point-lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, and Sets. Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Sets. Ladies' and Gents' Initialed Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Novelties in Laces and Embroideries. Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, at much less than cost. Mourning Goods, and Black Silks of the best makers, and much cheaper than elsewhere.

WHITE STRIPED GRENADINE AND EMBROIDERED ROSES and BRANCHES for EVENING WEAR, entirely new and not to be found in any other house.

A new arrival of EMBROIDERED CASHMERE and CAMELS' HAIR POLONAISES, DOLMANS, DOUBLE and TRIPLE CAPES, both made and unmade.

WILSON & GREIG also beg to call attention to their ladies' and children's outfitting Department, INFANTS' DEPARTMENT, AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.—Great bargains in Hosiery, as we DISCONTINUE that Department.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

C. W. FRENCH.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
in
Ladies' Scarf Rings,
Fine
Silk Umbrellas,
Chatelaines and Belts.
Oxide
Glove and Jewelry Boxes.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
of all kinds.
Gold and Oxide Canes.
Novelties in
PARIS AND GENEVA
JEWELRY
for
Ladies and Gentlemen.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE
and
BREAKFAST JACKETS
at less than COST.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
UNDER-CLOTHING, &c.

C. W. FRENCH,
Importer of Men's Furnishing Goods and Fine French Jewelry,
No. 549 Broadway, Prince-st. corner.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE
CLOSING OUT TO RETIRE.
13th-st. and Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—Bargains in, preparatory to going abroad for my spring shawls. I will offer those on hand as above.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH AV.
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES,

Who are seeking for elegant and recherche

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

to present to their gentlemen friends, will find at the Establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of
Slipper Patterns,
Blacking Cases,
Umbrellas,
Cigar Holders,
Sets of Standard Authors,
Ivory Combs and Brushes,
Dressing Cases,
Gold Pens,
Neckties,
Club Skates,
Bronze Statuettes,
Traveling Bags,
at our usual low prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FURS. FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO

Are now offering, to close the season, previous to taking their semi-annual inventory,
Genuine Sable,
Silver Fox,
Ermine, Black Marten,
Chinchilla, Mink, and Seal Sets,
Fur Trimmings, Fur Robes, &c.
At 25 per Cent. Less Than the Cost of Importation.
ALSO,
PARIS AND CITY-MADE
Evening and Street Costumes, Cloaks, &c.,
BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
Corner 19th-st. and Broadway,
NEW-YORK.

AT MEARES',

MEARES

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

NOW OPENING
Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes and Thread Laces. Lace Collars, Sleeves, Barbs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Black and Colored Dress and Trimming Silks and Satins.
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets and Velveteens.
Fine Black Bonnet Velvets, $1 75, $2, $2 50.
Splendid assortment of Fine French Flowers and Millinery Goods, Wreaths, Feathers, Ostrich Tips and Pompons.
French Organdies, Tarletans, and Illusions, all qualities.
Dotted and Figured Drapery, Muslins, Vestibule Laces, &c.
Very fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, in sets and by the yard, at very low prices.
Rich Embroidered Lace Curtains, some very rich, embroidered all over, 1½ yard wide, a bargain.
Round, Square, and Oval Applique Lace Tidies.
Nottingham Lace, 25c., 38c., 50c., and 60c., rich patterns.
We are now opening a full assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, in opera and medium shades, one, two, and three buttons.
A lot of gents' very fine evening shades of Kid Gloves, $1, worth $1 50.
Ladies' very fine Two-button, light colors, 85c. and $1.
Gents, Dress Shirts, Neck-ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Sleeve-buttons, a large and choice assortment.
Russia and Vienna Leather Cigar-cases, Purses, &c.
Willow-work Stands, lined Work-baskets, and Call-baskets.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.
Closing out balance of our stock of Toys and Fancy Goods under cost.
Real Bohemian Vases, Toilet Sets, and Jewel Cases.
Dolls, Wagons, Cradles, Bedsteads, Horses and Wagons, Drums, Stables, and Grocery-stores.
Tool-chests, Drays, Nine Pins, Building-blocks, and Stoves.
RICHARD MEARES,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

Corner
SIXTH-AVENUE
and
NINETEENTH-STREET.

A SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS, &C.,
PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, from $1 15.
ENGLISH (5-frame) BODY BRUSSELS, $1 65.
VELVETS, from $2 10.
THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK IN THE CITY.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CORNICES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND AND TO ORDER.
DRUGGETS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH-AV.,
Below 12th-st.

INSURANCE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 130 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Boston fire. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.
MARCUS F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

AN EAST AND WEST AIR-LINE OF 162 MILES FROM INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, TO DECATUR, ILLINOIS, two of the largest railway centres in the West.

The WESTERN DIVISION (eighty-five miles) of this important line, opening, for the first time, direct Western communication with the

BLOCK COAL FIELDS

of Indiana, will be completed and ready for business, with an ample first-class freight and passenger equipmen, by FEBRUARY, 1873.

It traverses a populous and a highly cultivated district, now without railway connections, and it is assured a profitable business from the start, in coal and farm products.

A large part of the cost of construction has been, and will in the end, be paid in cash by the stockholders and people on the line.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest, in GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Sinking Fund 2% per cent. of gross earnings.

Whole issue, $3,500,000, of which those now selling are on COMPLETED ROAD.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial Agents of the Company (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

We offer for sale
THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS, OF THE MILWAUKEE AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (consolidated,) of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the principal and interest of which are payable in GOLD in NEW-YORK, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX. These bonds are COUPON and REGISTERED, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000.

258 miles are equipped and in operation.

The present actual earnings (August, 1872, $96,841 63; September, $100,273 40; October, $118,057 58.

This road constitutes the best and shortest line between Nashville, St. Louis, and Chicago.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $8,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprize is a legitimate one, and the parties in interest are among the best business men of Milwaukee.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by

GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 15, 1872.
ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., are hereby notified that the SINKING FUND for 1873 will be invested in these Bonds at the lowest rates offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of the City of Allechany, Penn.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD AND Currency Bonds of WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN, AND THE TOWN OF PLOVER, Portage County, Wis., having from ten to twenty years to run.

THE PER CENT. KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS, and other choice securities, at prices that will pay over twelve per cent. on the amount invested.
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers.
No. 14 Pine-st.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY, }
FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 23, 1872. }
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, }
NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 207 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NATIONAL Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, which entitles all Bondholders to funding under Governor Jenkins's Compromise Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.
N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, }
DEC. 18, 1872. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $16,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
LOST OR STOLEN.—GOING FROM STORE No. 163 Chambers-st. to New-York National Exchange Bank, corner Chambers-st. and College place:

Check drawn by Henry N. Morgan, on "Importers' and Traders' National Bank, dated Dec. 28.....	$50 00
Check drawn by Backer & Cohen, on Importers' and Traders' National Bank, dated Dec. 28.....	25 39
Check drawn by Bernard O'Neill, Charleston, S. C., National Bank Commerce, N. Y.....	164 96
Check drawn by Pelzer, Rogers & Co., Charleston, S. C., National Park Bank, N. Y.....	113 70
Check drawn by Thos. Whyte, Cashier, Pittsburgh, Pa., German American Bank, N. Y..	166 14
Check drawn by T. & H. Hait, on New-York National Exchange Bank, N. Y., dated Dec. 28.....	100 00
Check drawn by Woodruff, Spencer & Stout, on Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y., dated Dec. 23.....	209 96
Check drawn by Jas. R. Bartholomew, on Irving National Bank, N. Y., dated Dec. 28....	572 61
Check drawn by Glimm & Korner, on Irving National Bank, N. Y., dated Dec. 28.....	500 00
Check drawn by Sherwood & Van Name, on Irving National Bank, N. Y., dated Dec. 28..	20 85
Check drawn by E. W. Denny, Jacksonville, Fla., on Chatham National Bank, N. Y.....	146 77
Check drawn by C. A. Vail, on First National Bank, Hoboken, N. J.....	149 80
Check drawn by G. Harmon, Cashier, Corry Penn., on Central National Bank, N. Y.....	100 00
Check drawn by David Valentine, on National Bank Railway, N. J.....	39 52
Check drawn by Darcien & Myrick, on Bain & Brother, Portsmouth, Va.....	39 42
Check drawn by H. G. Loper, Cashier People's National Bank, Charleston, S. C., on Bank of New-York N. B.....	237 22
Draft drawn by W. F. Scott, Fernandina, Fla., on H. K. Thurber & Co., payable at Importers' & Traders' National Bank.....	76 10

All parties are cautioned against negotiating any of the above, payment having been stopped.
JOHN S. MARTIN & CO.

LOST, OR STOLEN FROM THE MAIL IN 1853—Three bonds of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company for $1,000 each, dated 15th March, 1853, payable last January, 1873, being Nos. 154, 155, and 156. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said bonds, as payment has been stopped and duplicate bonds have been issued.
DULMAN & SCHARFF, for owners.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock P. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, ON the Bonds of the INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, will be paid by WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST. }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
(STONINGTON RAILROAD,) }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872. }
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 29 William-st., New-York, on the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th January.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872. }
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MAturing 1st January, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873, until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1872.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1873, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and the two million loan bonds of said State maturing on that day, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., a free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO., }
No. 177 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1872. }
COUPON NO. 7 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873, at the office of the Company, and at the Banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.
CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Tax, payable 2d January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. until that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872. }
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON, AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., Dec. 27, 1872. }
INTEREST COUPONS ON THE BONDS of the New-York, Kingston, and Syracuse Railroad Company, and also of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold at this office on and after the 2d of January next.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
CHAS. B. BROWN, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. (free of tax.) payable to the stockholders, on and after the 2d day of January, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF the Bonds of the Omaha and Southwestern Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at No. 120 Broadway, IN GOLD.
G. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.
DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS.

A per share on the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Dec. 31, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10th day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st day of December, and reopened on the 10th day of January next.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 10th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC G. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 574 6TH-AV., }
CORNER 32D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872. }
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., }
No. 81 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872. }
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872. }
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid at Washington by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873.
A. V. S'OUP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., }
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Jan 6, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., on the 6th proximo.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have This day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until that date.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d January proximo.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872. }
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 3d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed until 3d of January, 1873.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872. }
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6 PER Cent.) free of tax, has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1873.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, }
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1873.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6, 1873.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873.
J. J. WORTH, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—New-York, Dec. 27, 1872.—The usual QUARTERLY DEVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872. }
FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872. }
DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.—The has this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
O. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1873, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL-ST. }
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1873, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND, Mount Vernon, and Delaware Railroad Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the Banking-house of Lawrence Bros. & Co., No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE real-estate bonds guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid at their office, No. 76 Cedar-st., on Jan. 2, 1873.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1873.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1873.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872. }
DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
A will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
ANTHONY HAISEY, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wyckoff—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—8, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Chat ctsburg, Stockholm, Sandtown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Otisville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis, Hamptonburg, Pine Island, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Kilmville—9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:05 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Kilmville, 7:25 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:05 A. M., 3:07, 6:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 9:50 A. M., 4:00, 8:00 P. M.; Boonton and Oswego Railroad, 7:27, 4:05, 4:55, 10:55 P. M.; Paterson, 7:43, 6:07, 7:35, 9:16, 11:30 A. M., 2:07, 4:36, 7:15, 11:15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 8:35, 9, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:55, 4:10, 5:40, 6:45 P. M. and 2:45 A. M.

† Does not run beyond Middletown.
‡ Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
§ Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave Jamaica, New-York, as follows: (Leave 34th-st., fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
6:00 P. M., Greenport Way.
8:00 P. M., Northport Way.
All trains connect at Hicksville with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT Team of Horses, New York bred, fully matched, large, fast, and handsome, for sale; guaranteed in every respect; a perfect family team; for gentleman or coach; also, a very handsome and fast pair of bays, for pole and shafts; very fine, large grizzly black bear and beaver robes, (three;) no handsomer establishment in town. Price $1,800. Telegraph to or address Mr. ARNOW, West Chester, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the Times's Up-town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.;
and the Times's West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Carriages, Sleigh-bells, new and second hand, reduced prices. Coupés, Coupé Rockaways, and other seasonable family carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS.—Sleighs—Every style, single and double Sleighs; 1,000 straps Sleigh-bells, several second-hand sleighs and carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. S. SMITH & CO., No. 6 Warren-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT SET OF BOSton sleigh-runners; suitable for landau, clarence, or any carriage. Apply at WEED'S, No. 367 Broadway, corner 14th-st.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A LARGE THREE Seated Sleigh, with extension top. Price $90. Apply to No. 148 Reade-st.

SPLENDID FOUR-IN-HAND SLEIGH with bells, boat skins, &c., for sale cheap. Apply at No. 10 East 18th-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD, IN THE lightest, warmest, and best-ventilated stable in the City. Nos. 147, 149, and 151 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
EUROPEAN PLAN.
No. 648 Broadway, Corner Bleecker-st.
GOOD ROOMS $1 PER DAY.
Have been Reconstructed.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rooms from $3 to $10 per week.

LELAND'S
STUYVESANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms with or without board; reception room for doctor's office in French basement; house has been a doctor's office for many years past; no advertising doctor need apply; furnace heat, grate fire, hot and cold water. No. 109 East 26th-st.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,297 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own house in 34th-st., having no boarders, will let one or two furnished rooms with private table; house and location first class. Address Box No. 1,108 Post-office.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—An elegant second floor, parlor, bed, and dressing rooms, with use of cook, waiter, &c.; also third story front room, without board. Address H., Box No. 4,845 Post-office New-York.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET FURnished, without board, large front and back room on second floor; near Grand Hotel. No. 29 West 31st-st.; references.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished bedroom, to rent, to a gentleman, in Association Building. Apply at the Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., Room No. 10.

NO. 251 WEST 37TH-ST.—TWO GENtlemen can have a handsome front room on second floor, with first class board, at a reasonable price; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—A PARTY leaving the City vacate a handsome suite of rooms, with board, and comforts of a refined home; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, (will accommodate a large family,) now vacant, in the pleasant and conveniently situated double house, No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

RESPECTABLE COLORED PERSONS can have lodging, with or without board, on reasonable terms, by applying to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 270 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen. Apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR to let, with private table to family, or a party of gentlemen: references. No. 35 West 19th-st.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily, without board. terms moderate; best references required. No. 418 Waverley-place.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen or a family.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER RESort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Supt, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

A VOCAL TEACHER, JUST ARRIVED from Europe, desires a comfortable home with a refined family, where she can give lessons in Italian, French, or German will be taken; best references. Address H., care of Edward Schubert & Co., No. 23 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PERmanently, three or four rooms, wholly or partly furnished; rent moderate. Address PROFESSOR, No. 308 West 23d-st., West-side Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE.
NOS. 715 AND 717 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.
EXTRA LARGE LOT.
WOULD BE IMPROVED TO SUIT TENANT.
For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE,
BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.,
LOT 40x100 FEET.
WOULD BE LEASED FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH RENEWAL.
APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY,
NO. 22 PINE-ST.

REMOVAL.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, announces to his friends that he will be
AT HOME
in his new office, No. 31 Park-row, on TUESDAY, Dec. 31. Members of the Press and patrons are invited to call.

A NEW-YEAR PRESEN

THE RECENT FIRES.

The Report of Fire-Marshal McSpedon.

His Admonitions Regarding Barnum's Museum Disregarded—The Cause of the Conflagration in Centre-Street—The Burning of Maillard's Confectionery Establishment.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon, having concluded the investigations into the origin of the recent disastrous conflagrations at Barnum's Museum, at the Cexton Building in Centre-street, and at Maillard's confectionery in Mercer-street, yesterday afternoon prepared the following report on the causes and origin of these fires, which will be found full of most interesting facts and deductions:

THE FIRE AT BARNUM'S.

After a careful and thorough investigation of the fire at Barnum's Menagerie and Museum, on Fourteenth-street, which occurred on the morning of the 14th inst., I have arrived at the following conclusions: On the 24th of November last, one of my assistants, Officer A. B. Mooney, made an examination of the premises, and reported to me the condition of the building. He pronounced it to be most dangerous, so far as the heating was concerned, and liable to take fire at any moment. He also pointed out these facts to the managers of the Museum and Menagerie, and they promised to have the dangers remedied as soon as possible. From this report I considered it my duty to give this place of amusement a careful personal inspection, but a press of business at the moment prevented my carrying out that intention. On the 30th day of the same month I again sent my officer to see if the alteration he recommended had been made. He made a second examination, and reported the place to me as being in the same condition, and added that the people in charge of the place seemed very indisposed to place any confidence in him or believe there was any danger of an accident in the building. My officer explained the difference between the ordinary steam passing through heating-pipes, and what we call superheated steam.

(This superheated steam is the vapor that passes through pipes when the fires have been ceased and the ordinary business of the heating of houses for the day seems finished. It is one of the most dangerous and ignitable elements we know of, and one of the most destructive agents we have to contend against.) And notwithstanding the strong expressions of opinion made both by him and myself, Mr. Hurd told Mr. Ball, at last "that the Museum, if ever he saw a fire from that cause he would believe it." I then considered it my duty to report to the underwriters the condition of affairs at the Museum. They thereupon visited the premises, and, becoming convinced of the danger when I had pointed out, threatened to cancel their policies, unless the necessary improvements I suggested were carried out. These admonitions were entirely neglected, and it will be observed by the testimony of the master-builder, Mr. Ball, that even he made some alterations of the steam-pipes, by cutting away the wood-work and other combustible material that surrounded these pipes, on the first line. Still these alterations were not adequate in my estimation for the preservation of human life, and to obviate the dangers of a panic during the progress of the entertainments. The testimony taken before me on the investigation into the origin of the fire will bear me out most forcibly in the conclusion that I arrived at. In my opinion, as an expert, the fire originated under the floor, immediately over the boiler, and from superheated steam, which in its effects is as destructive as burning gas or flame, and where it is allowed to gain strength is sure to be the cause of terrible results.

THE CENTRE-STREET FIRE.

In continuing this subject, I come next to the disastrous fire that occurred in Centre-street, on the evening of the 24th inst., where so many lives were unfortunately lost. From all my examinations, the testimony taken by my assistants, and the reports of my officers, who have several times carefully gone over the premises, I have arrived at the conclusion that the fire originated in the printing-office of Dun, Barlow & Co., on the third floor of the building, Nos. 81, 83, and 85, and from thence spread to the other structures, which are now a mass of ruins. From all the particulars that I have gathered, I learn that two boys were washing off the presses with benzine, and the vapor from this liquid got into contact with a lighted paper which was probably thrown on the floor by some careless person, and before many minutes the entire interior was a mass of seething flame. I found that before the people employed upon the premises could get from the press-room in which the fire originated, all egress from the buildings was shut off. The exterior means of escape were most meagre, and the unfortunate loss of life that has occurred was unquestionably due to the negligence and interested parsimony of the proper authorities. The utter neglect and want of proper consideration for public feeling manifested by the proprietor of the building, during the time that has elapsed since the fire occurred will fully illustrate to the public at large the difficulties I have to contend with as caterer for the safety of the community. It has shocked me personally, and I have no doubt thousands of my fellow-citizens, to see that the crushed and maimed bodies of the unfortunate poor girls who lost their lives at this fire, should still be left buried beneath the ruins, and no effort made on the part of the culpable owner of these buildings to search for the bones for their weeping relatives, who are anxious to comfort themselves by giving them decent interment. I discovered that immediately adjoining the only staircase of this building was a large elevator, that served during the fire as a flue to convey the flames to the shoots above. If this could have been constructed for the purpose, and fitted at the foundation with an enormous bellows, it could not have more effectually performed its terrible work of destruction. There is but little room to doubt that the remains of seven human beings—six young women and one boy—lie crushed beneath the mass of brick and burned timbers now heaped upon the foundation of the ruinous structure that caused not only their death, but sorrow in the hearts of their friends and the public at large.

In this building there was but one staircase; (and I have no other term to use for it but) the infernal machine, the elevator, was placed close to it so that when the flames caught one, the other was attacked almost as quick as lightning; all chance of escape was cut off from the people above. The fire-escapes, or the complicated machinery meant to be escapes, fitted upon the outside of the building, were simply man-traps, entirely inadequate for their intended purpose, and in a most wretched condition.

THE FIRE AT MAILLARD'S.

Pursuing the subject still further into our latest disastrous fire which occurred at Maillard's confectionery manufactory, in Mercer-street and Broadway, on the morning of the 27th inst., I discovered that this conflagration was one of those accidents that no human forethought could have anticipated or prevented. Every precautionary measure had been taken by Mr. Maillard to guard against the possibility of fire, but, notwithstanding his constant care, a furious fire broke out, when and where it was least expected. I cite this instance particularly as a warning to the community, and I sincerely trust that the conductors and managers of large establishments throughout the City will pay careful attention to the points I have laid here before them. This fire, as far as I have been able to penetrate it, originated in the basement under that portion of the building connecting the Broadway with the Mercer-street property, and caused by sparks from the furnace, close to which cocoa was roasted, getting among the shells, and these sparks, smouldering among the warm shells, burst forth into flame in the morning, and caused the terrible consequences we all have witnessed.

THOS. McSPEDON, Fire-Marshal.

Fatal Explosion in Harlem—A Lady Killed.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was started in the kitchen-range at the residence of Dr. Campbell, No. 148 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. Half an hour later, while Mrs. Ella Campbell was standing close to the range, the water-back suddenly burst, and scattered the boiling water over the lower part of the face and hands of Mrs. Campbell, and severely injuring the doctor's son, ten years of age. Mrs. Campbell was at once attended to, and everything done to alleviate her sufferings, but she died at 10 o'clock. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been due to the freezing of the pipes and the overheating of the range. The deceased lady was thirty-five years old, and until recently resided in Brooklyn.

Mysterious Death of a Bank Clerk—Verdict of Accidental Shooting.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest in the case of Frederick Campbell, who, it was alleged, had committed suicide on Friday, at his residence, No. 856 Fifth-avenue. It appeared from the testimony given that the deceased was twenty-six years of age, married, and had been employed in a responsible position in the banking house of Yeramiye & Co., No. 16 Nassau-street. He resided at No. 856 Fifth-avenue, with his father, Mr. Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank. The deceased had been somewhat troubled about his business, which occupied his exclusive attention, and frequently appeared absent-minded and low-spirited. On Friday morning he got up as usual, but complained of feeling ill, and about 11 A. M., began preparing to come down town. He was seen in his room, taking some money and a few small packets from the pockets in which he kept his pistol. A few moments later the report of the pistol was heard, and on reaching the room the members of the family found him lying on the bed, dead from a bullet which had entered the left breast, four inches above the heart, one of the arteries of which had been severed. After hearing the testimony, the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental shooting, at his own hand. The family of Mr. Campbell are in good circumstances, and confirm the view of the case taken by the jury. It is inferred that the trigger of the pistol got tangled among the packets which the deceased had in his hand at the same time.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT.

Reprehensible Conduct of the Conductors of a New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Train—Indignation Meeting by the Passengers.

The second Atlantic express-train of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad left Syracuse on Christmas night at 9 o'clock, for New-York. On reaching Albany, on Thursday morning, several empty sleeping-cars were attached to the rear, which made the train so heavy that as soon as the storm commenced it was almost impossible to move. The conductor was appealed to, to detach the empty cars at Peekskill, but he refused in a most insulting manner to do so. At 2 o'clock the train reached a point a mile south of Dobbs' Ferry, and became blocked in the snow. A committee of the passengers again asked the conductor to detach the empty cars, and were again met with a refusal. They then asked that the train be backed to Dobbs' Ferry, where the passengers could communicate by telegraph with New-York, and get food and fuel. This appeal was also unheeded, and the unfortunate occupants of the carriages were left perishing with hunger and cold for twenty-four hours, until relieved on Friday. As Thursday night approached, the conductor and the sleeping-car conductor deserted the train and did not return until late on Friday morning.

Not a single effort was made at any time to start the train, although all day Friday there were six engines on the opposite track trying to extricate a broken-down engine. The passengers, feeling indignant at the conduct of the conductors, called a meeting on the cars on Friday morning, to take action in the matter. G. P. Morgan, Esq., of Auburn, was chosen Chairman, and T. K. Fuller, Esq., of the Syracuse Bar, Secretary. Resolutions were passed censuring the action of the conductors in deserting the train without providing either food or fuel, and asking the railroad Company to take serious notice of their conduct. In addition to the Chairman and Secretary, the resolutions were signed by the following passengers:

Ex-Attorney-General Martindale, Rochester, N. Y.; S. S. Gould, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; D. Calkins, Watertown, N. Y.; P. G. Reed, Troy; Wm. Walrath, 2d, New-York City; G. F. Ward, New-York City; R. S. Brown, Malone, N. Y.; M. W. Rasbach, Herkimer, N. Y.; J. Rumenenic, New-York City; G. Broier, New-York City; J. S. McNeil, Salem, Ohio; J. Ivench, New-York City; J. Liddons, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. M. Calvin, Rochester, N. Y.; James Moore, Topeka, Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad; Col. Squire, Ithon, N. Y.; G. Remington, Ilion, N. Y.; N. G. Adell, Chicago, Ill.; John W. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y.; E. T. Mix, Milwaukee, Wis.; N. Finito, New-York City; F. Hargon, New-York City; J. B. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.; John Gardner, New-York City; Wm. Salik, New-York City; S. Brown, Utica, N. Y.; B. H. Comstock, Illinois; W. J. Tuttle, New-York City; John Wilson, Jr., New-York City; Alfred Torbell, Glendale, Long Island; G. H. Kibbe, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Littlefield, Belleville; C. G. Shepard, New-York City; E. A. Skinner, Kansas; A. Landers, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

At 1 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the passengers were rescued by Conductor John Young, of train No. 72, from Troy.

THE ARMORIES.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors Yesterday—The Leasing of Armories—The Nilsson Hall Frauds.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Supervisor Van Schaick referred to the allegations of fraud, publicly made, in connection with the leasing of Nilsson Hall by the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms of the Board, and asked the Mayor to appoint a special committee of three to make an investigation, as he did not think the Committee on Armories, &c., the proper persons to sit in judgment on their own acts.

Supervisor Conover, (Chairman of the Committee,) said that the whole matter was nothing but a contest between the officers of different regiments as to having the selecting and renting of the armories. The Committee, he thought, could do its duty equitably, and it courted investigation into its acts; yet, he had no objection to the Special Committee called for.

Supervisor Van Schaick doubted whether the Committee had any authority from the Board to hold the investigation, or any power to send for persons or papers. The whole question is in a nut-shell; the County has leased an armory at a yearly rental of $14,000, and this armory, we are informed, could be and can be leased at a rental of $10,000; then, to my mind, some one intends to bag $4,000 for the term of the lease, ten years.

The MAYOR—No Standing Committee has power to send for persons and papers, unless the Legislature so invest it. Supervisor Van Schaick's objection is, therefore, well taken.

The resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. Vance, (Chairman,) Falconer, and Coeuraie appointed the Special Committee. Mr. Van Schaick was named by the Mayor as one of the Special Committee, but he declined to act on the ground that he is a member of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, but he added that he signed the report in favor of the lease upon the representations of Mr. Conover.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors on Armories and Drill-rooms, which was to have been held yesterday, did not take place, a quorum not having been present. A further adjournment took place to Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

Personal.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator E. Chandler, of Michigan, and Commander Howison, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. R. M. Wallace, of South Carolina, and Dr. C. Hart, of Chicago, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prince K. Yoshioca, of Japan, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. Gowen, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

Judge James D. Colt, of Pittsfield, is at the Gilsey House.

Herbert Taylor, of London, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, and Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Major Edgar Seelye, of New-Orleans, and Hon. Arthur Cheney, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Fire in Willoughby-Avenue, Brooklyn.

The two-story frame buildings, Nos. 435 and 437 Willoughby-avenue, Brooklyn, owned by John H. Hoff, and occupied as a sash and blind factory by James S. Larue, together with their contents, were destroyed by the Friday evening. Mr. Hoff's loss on buildings was $1,500; no insurance. Mr. Larue lost $2,000 on stock and tools, partly insured. Cause of the fire is not known. James Cassidy, foreman of No. 9 engine, was struck with a pipe, and received a severe gash on the forehead. The engines were slow in getting to the fire, on account of the deep snow, and the lack of sufficient horse-power to pull them, and the property was left at the mercy of the flames until it was almost entirely consumed.

A Boy Missing.

On the morning of Nov. 9 James Rooney, aged eleven years, left his home, and has not been since heard of. He is of small stature, brown black eyes, dark hair; has a blue scar on his left cheek under the eye; had on water-proof vest, pepper-and-salt pantaloons and jacket, blue cloth hat, and boots. Was last seen at the grocery-store of Mr. Kenny, Madison, between Pike and Birmingham streets, at 8 A. M. that morning, and left with the intention of visiting Washington or West Thirty-fourth-street markets. His parents, residing at No. 158 Madison-street, have offered $100 reward for any information concerning him.

A Touching Incident in a Condemned Man's Cell.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, Dec. 24.

While our traveling correspondent, Major Sidney Herbert, was conversing with Mr. Milton Malone, in the Fulton County Jail, at Atlanta, on Friday morning last, the day following that upon which he received the sentence of death for killing young Phillips, the prisoner was called to the grated door of the prison by a sweet, childish voice, which proved to be that of the little daughter of the jailer, Mr. W. A. Bonnell, an interesting child about three years old. Between whom and the condemned man a strong attachment has been formed. Hearing that he had been sentenced to death, her childish heart swelled with pity for his unhappy fate, and coming to the prison door, raising her arms through the iron grates that separated them from each other, she exclaimed, with deep emotion, "I want to see them hang you, Mr. Malone," going to that time the prisoner had appeared perfectly indifferent as to his fate, but this declaration of this innocent child, and the heartfelt and unselfish tender of her warm sympathy in his behalf, as might have been expected, warmly touched his heart, and made an entire change in his manner.

THE CENTRE-ST. FIRE.

The Remains of the Victims Not Yet Discovered.

Red-Tapeism in the Public Departments.

Action of Coroner Herrman—The Board of Police, the Board of Health, and Board of Supervisors—Indignation of the Victim's Relatives.

No progress was made yesterday in searching for the bodies of the victims of the Centre-street fire. The Police Commissioners referred the matter to the Health Commissioners, who held a special meeting and decided, on the advice of their counsel, not to interfere. It, therefore, rests with the owner, lessees, or insurance companies, all of whom are unwilling to incur any expense in the matter. Meanwhile the firemen continue pouring water on the smoking ruins, and the relatives of the victims are frantic in their appeals for a search. Yesterday they paid several visits to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and on learning that nothing had been done in the way of instituting a search, several declared that they would begin the search themselves today. The cleaning away of the *débris* will probably occupy two days. The ruins attract the attention of the passers-by, and yesterday crowds were on the opposite sidewalk. Several unemployed laborers hang about the vicinity, ready to commence work when some one shall be authorized to employ them. In the existing complication, however, it is unlikely that anything will be done before to-morrow. Yesterday a few laborers and policemen attempted to clear away the *débris* on the Centre-street front, but were forced to abandon the undertaking within half an hour. Coroner Herrman yesterday addressed a letter to Controller Green, inquiring whether the latter would become responsible for the expense of exhumation, and also sent a communication to the District-Attorney, relative to the proper course to be pursued. The Coroner's letter to the Controller is as follows:

Hon. A. B. Green:

DEAR SIR: On the 24th inst., a fire took place at Nos. 83, 85, and 87 Centre-street, by which it is supposed no less than seven persons were burned, and are now lying beneath the ruins. I have asked the Boards of Police and Health Commissioners to take steps to have the bodies recovered. Both Boards have shown great willingness to act, but have been advised by their counsel that they have no positive authority, nor have they any appropriation to cover the expense.

The Commissioners of the Board of Health have advised me to get your opinion and help, and if you were willing to insert an amount in the tax-levy, the matter could be settled. I am of the opinion that as the owner of the buildings will have to bear the expense, and the City will only be called upon if he cannot be compelled to pay.

If you think it good enough to give me your opinion, and advise me in the matter, and if you give an encouraging advice to assist in having the bodies of these unfortunate persons recovered, you will be doing a charitable act toward the relatives of the deceased and a just act to the public.

Very respectfully,

G. N. HERRMAN, Coroner.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, with special reference to the Centre-street fire, the following communication was received from Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, counsel to the Board, in answer to the request of Coroner Herrman that the Police proceed to remove the ruins and prosecute a search for the remains of the missing persons:

To the Board of Police:

On an examination of the various statutes relating to the Board of Police and the Police Department of the City of New-York, I am unable to find any law authorizing the Department to incur expenses in the removal of rubbish on the Nos. 83 and 85 Centre-street. Power may exist to remove the material from the street if it can be treated as a nuisance.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. VANDERPOEL, of Counsel.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

The opinion was placed on file, and, on motion of Mr. Bosworth, the matter was referred to the Board of Health, to ascertain if that Department had any authority in the matter.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Subsequently a special meeting of the Board of Health was held, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the search for the bodies of the unfortunate victims, when the following opinion of the counsel was read:

To the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New-York:

I have looked through the laws relating to the Board of Health, and do not find any which seems to me to be broad enough to authorize it, by its employes, or by the Police force, to enter upon the premises Nos. 83 and 85 Centre-street, and remove the *débris* for the purpose of ascertaining whether any dead bodies can be found.

By the second subdivision, (page 127 of the Manual,) the Board would have the power to enter upon the premises if it "may deem any nuisance or source of detrimental to life or health, and to have the orders executed either by the employes of the Board or by the Board of Police.

I am not sufficiently familiar with the condition of the premises in this case to say anything decisive as to whether it is such as to warrant action under the subdivision referred to.

There is another provision of the Health act having some bearing upon the subject, as to the expenses which might be incurred, to wit: Subdivision 13, of section 6 of chapter 956, laws of 1867, (page 159 of the Manual,) but this provision is qualified by clauses in the City Charter, which render it very difficult to carry out the provision.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. VANDERPOEL, Of Counsel.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

The communication was placed on file, and no definite action will be taken by the Board, as they have, some of the gentlemen say, they have neither power nor authority in the matter.

ACTION OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2½ P. M. yesterday, Mayor Hall in the Chair. Supervisor Martin offered a resolution authorizing it to be a County charge for the Coroners to order the exhumation or digging out of any bodies over which public policy dictates that inquests should be held.

The Mayor said that in his opinion, as a lawyer, it was the duty of the Coroner to have these bodies exhumed.

Supervisor Conover objected to the resolution, as he feared that, under the pretense of exciting feeling for the victims, an attempt was being made to undo the action taken by the Board at the previous meeting in reference to the Coroner's fees. The resolution was indefinite, and he would not vote for it.

Supervisor Van Schaick thought that, although the resolution offered could not be adopted, yet some action should be taken expressive of the desire of the Board that the Coroners do their duty and do it promptly.

Supervisor Martin hoped that objections would be withdrawn. He did not intend to act in the interest of the Coroners in an attempt to override the late decision of the Board. He was moved solely with the desire that some instant action might be had to bring satisfaction to the relatives of the poor girls who lie mangled under the ruins. "The man told me day," continued the speaker, "with tears in his eyes, that he would be allowed, he and some friends would dig out the bodies, and, said he, if you gentlemen, meaning the members of the Board, wanted our votes, you would very quickly act in the matter."

The resolution was laid over.

Before the Board adjourned, Supervisor Conover observed that there may have seemed to be some want of sympathy for the friends of the victims of the Centre-street fire, in opposing the resolution already disposed of, but such was not the case. He thought, however, that while they were moved by sympathetic motives, they should not hesitate to destroy the force of their action in regard to the Coroner's fees.

The Mayor said that according to common law the Coroner is the only person who can enter upon private property to remove a body. It is, beyond a doubt, his duty to do so, and in this case one would think that the mere question of who shall pay should not arise. If he (the Mayor) had the honor to be Coroner, he would very quickly have these bodies exhumed, and make the County pay the expense.

A talk upon the subject then became general around the Chamber, when a motion to adjourn was made and accepted.

The next meeting takes place at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

Christmas Presentations in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 27.

The aggregate value of jewelry, silverware, bronzes, and other costly articles sold in Baltimore this year to be given as presents during the Christmas holidays was not near so large as that of last year. It was noticed by all dealers that those of their customers who, in former seasons, spent a thousand dollars for presents, contented themselves this Christmas with the expenditure of five or six hundred. One merchant says that there were not five sets of diamond jewelry, costing each a thousand dollars or more, sold this year in Baltimore. The entire sales of jewelry, sets of diamonds and other precious stones of all kinds is supposed by several dealers to have aggregated about $100,000 worth of jewelry in this market. The sale of gold watches and silver-ware was perhaps this year fully equal to that of last year. Dealers, when interviewed on the subject, and asked from the amount of their own sales to estimate the aggregate sale of articles of gold, silver-ware and fancy goods, ranging in their prices from diamonds to almost, $50,000, $200,000 and $300,000. The

A FEMALE SWINDLER.

She Personates a Well-Known Authoress and Defrauds a Hotel-Keeper—Her Committal for Trial.

On the 9th of November last, a prepossessing woman entered Earle's Hotel, corner of Canal and Centre streets, and sent the parlor waiter to the head clerk, Mr. Gouverneur Lansing, with the request that she would like to see him. Mr. Lansing went up to the parlor, and the lady said she had been recommended to Earle's Hotel as a nice, quiet family hotel by Mr. Myers, of Myers & Co., Church-street. She gave her name as A. M. Diaz, and informed Mr. Lansing that she was the authoress of the "William Henry Letters," published by Osgood & Co., of Boston, and was a constant contributor to *Hearth & Home*. Mr. Lansing, who was considerably impressed by her address, placed an elegant room at her disposal. She had with her a small valise. This woman was one of the most dangerous confidence operators in the country. She was not the real Mrs. Dyas. On the contrary, she was a professional and designing impostor. At the end of the week Mr. Lansing sent up a bill for $21 to her room. In the evening she told a waiter she desired to see Mr. Lansing, and on his entering the parlor said: "I was a little hurt, I might say annoyed, at finding the bill in my room. I have failed to see my publishers, and I will have to defer payment until to-morrow." Mr. Lansing said: "Certainly, Mrs. Dyas, you can settle your own convenience." The following day he called on Mr. Chase, the editor of *Hearth & Home*, and asked what was Mrs. Dyas' financial standing. Mr. Chase replied that it was first-class, and that he would advance Mrs. Dyas $500 or $1,000, any day. Mr. Lansing went back to the Hotel satisfied. Up to that time he firmly believed that the genuine Abby Medora Dyas, the authoress, was stopping in the hotel. The next evening the bill was not paid. Mr. Lansing, early on the following day, went to Mr. Myers, of Myers & Co., and asked what connection Mrs. Dyas had with the firm. Mr. Myers said she came there one day and asked leave to deposit her trunk on storage. On returning to Earle's Hotel, Mr. Lansing found that Mrs. Dyas had left. He wrote a note to Osgood & Co. asking for Mrs. Dyas' address, and in return received the address, "Plymouth, Mass." He forwarded the bill to Mr. Co Mrs. Dyas at Plymouth, requesting a settlement. In return Mrs. Dyas said, that she never was in Earle's Hotel in her life, and that for over a year she had been annoyed by a woman who personated her through the country, and who left unpaid bills behind in every town. From the description the real Mrs. Dyas gave, Mr. Lansing at once knew that the woman who had victimized Earle's Hotel was the identical impostor. The machinery of the law was set on foot, and Detective Brennan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, after a long search traced the false Mrs. Dyas to the Tremont House on Broadway. Mr. Lansing made affidavit to the facts before Police Justice Dowling, and a warrant was granted for her arrest. She was arrested in the Tremont House on Friday night. A TIMES reporter interviewed her in her cell. She is a woman about thirty-seven years old, with light hair rolled up from the forehead, blue-gray eyes, and prominent features. To the TIMES reporter she told the following story: "I am thirty-five years old; was born in Philadelphia, in the Pound, I then removed with my family to St. Louis, Mo. There I married Juan Henrico Diaz, a Spanish grandee. I came to this City on the night before the first cable celebration, and have resided in this City ever since. My husband died in March, 1868, and is buried in the New-York Bay Cemetery. I am a member of a church society that is dearer to me than life." She was arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday morning, and held for trial in the Special Sessions. Mrs. Diaz will endeavor to have the woman sentenced, and Mr. Lansing, of Earle Brothers, will prosecute her.

Fires Yesterday.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cellar of the five-story tenement-house No. 862 First-avenue, and extended to the first floor, which is occupied as a grocery by Isaac Goldsmith. The building is owned by Anthony Dugro, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured. The loss of Mr. Goldsmith is estimated at $300; fully insured.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery-store of James McCarroll, No. 522 East Eleventh-street, causing $100 damage to building and $200 to stock. The stock is insured in the Phœnix Company.

Another Astonishing Family in Londonderry Township.

From the Bedford (Penn.) Inquirer, Dec. 27.

Last week we had the latest census of the Troutman family (giants) in Londonderry township. A few days since a comparatively young man, smooth-faced and small, from the same township, called upon a first-class Bedford lawyer, and asked the following simple question: "Is there a law in this State allowing a pension to parties having twins?" "Not that I know of," said the lawyer; "why?" "Why," said the client, "I have had twins seven times in seven years, and I know they give a pension in Russia for fulfilling the law (Bible) and I thought the old Keystone never went back on the commandments." The lawyer told him the Keystone never went back on what was right, and thought probably he might find something in the statutes that would be in his favor, and that he should call at another time. The mother is a buxome brunette, about thirty-nine years of age, and has, in addition to the fourteen twins, given ten single births in seventeen years. That she deserves a handsome pension there is no question.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per Inman steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Wienard, Mrs. Drew, Mr. Brayleyhard, Mr. Kinnow, B. H. Lightcoot, Wm. Hall, R. Rushford, J. C. Bower, Wm. Mixon, F. M. Wiggin, Capt. W. Baldwin and friend, Miss Haywood, Saml. A. Gaylord and wife, Henry J. Chadwick, L. C. Hasalscher, Peter M. Moore and wife, H. Reid, Timothy Sullivan, Henry Lund, Mr. Smith, Mr. Pascoal, Mr. Soloman and wife, S. S. Lee, John Hill, C. E. Lwande.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Ludwig Buechner will lecture at the Turn Hall, to-morrow, on "The Woman Question."

Minister Washburne sailed in the St. Laurent, for Havre, yesterday.

Controller Green reports the receipts of taxes, through the bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, during the past week, at $381,891 21.

Mr. De Cordova will lecture, to-morrow evening, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on "The African Livingstone."

The White Star steamer Oceanic, from Liverpool, with two days later mails than those previously at hand, arrived last night.

We are indebted to Capt. Meyer, of the Hamburg steam-ship Taurinia, for valued additions to our foreign files.

The Christmas festival of the Fifth Ward Industrial School will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M., at No. 141 Hudson-st.

Mary E. Cooke, twenty years of age, died, yesterday, at No. 51 South Fifth-avenue, from injuries received on Sunday night, by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

The Equestrian Benevolent Association will give a performance at the Academy of Music on the 7th of January for the benefit of the sufferers by the burning of Barnum's.

Mr. James Aylife will ring in Trinity Church the old year out and the new one in, commencing with 11 P. M. A chime of bells has been arranged for the occasion, introducing some patriotic and popular airs.

John Murray was committed by Justice Dowling, yesterday, for snatching a gold watch and chain, valued at $100, from Mr. J. J. Britton, of No. 141 West Twelfth-street, on the evening of the 21st inst.

John Harrington, who shot Julia Smith at No. 61 Bayard-street three weeks since, was examined yesterday, before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, and committed without bail. The girl Smith has recovered.

Henry Eix was held to answer in $300 bail by Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of fining a lady seven several times at the house-door of Frances Weinheimer, No. 33 West Tenth-street.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Edgar Lewis was charged with stealing an otter-skin robe, valued at $100, from the New-York Transfer Company. He was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

The National Temperance Society will hold a public meeting for the promotion of total abstinence on New-Year's Day, in the Broadway Tabernacle, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Bishop Janes, Dr. Taylor, and other divines will address the meeting.

The Controller was yesterday busily engaged, part of the day, in the Comptroller's office, in settling up the small balances that have been in arrears. In the County Auditor's Bureau the Controller was also engaged in paying off the inspectors of election and poll clerks.

Astor Lodge, No. 606, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers for 1873: Fareed D. Mason, M. D., W. M.; G. A. Mosher, S. W.; G. H. Benson, J. W.; W. George Vanvliet, W. Frank Abbott, M. D., W. Henry L. Fisher, Treasurer, F. W. Edwards, Secretary; Rev. E. G. L. Prentice, Chaplain; and Charles Hall, Tyler.

Coleman Arthur has temporarily suspended the night inspectors who were on duty at the

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 368 arrests during the past week.

The tax receipts at the Collector's office during the past week amounted to $115,389 53.

Yesterday, the Board of City Works appropriated $200 to clear the snow away from the City Grants in the city.

James Purcell, aged fifty-six years, died suddenly yesterday, while sitting at the dinner table, at his residence, No. 131 Graham-street.

Yesterday morning, Thomas Sheppard was arrested for threatening to cut the throat of Mrs. Middleton, at the corner of Canton and Bolivar streets.

Michael Carromen, charged with setting fire to the frame building No. 28 Myrtle-avenue on the 6th of October, was acquitted yesterday, in the Court of Sessions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blakely, who occupied a shanty at the corner of Bergen and Richards streets, was found yesterday morning, sitting in her chair, frozen to death.

A slight fire occurred on Friday in the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry streets. It was extinguished before much damage was done. Cause of the fire, a defective flue.

A grand Fair for the erection of the Bethesda Mission House will shortly be held, at which $6,780 in presents will be donated to ticket-holders, under the supervision of a committee of the members of the Myrtle-avenue Church.

The Chief of Police yesterday received a dispatch, dated at Cleveland, Ohio, from David Pearce, the father of the woman Hettie Adams, who was drowned a few nights since, requesting that the body be kept until his arrival in Brooklyn.

An application was made before Judge Neilson, in the City Court, yesterday, for an injunction restraining the President of the Scandinavian Y. A. Bi Society from paying over certain funds invested with the Society by Directors of its members who now seek to withdraw from it.

The Board of City Works have, at the request of the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, undertaken to clear away the immense piles of snow that fill up Fulton-street on both sides of the tracks, between Fulton Ferry and the City Hall.

Five ruffians, named James Ward, John Fitzpatrick, John Canwood, Wm. Lyons, and Timothy Moore, were arrested yesterday on a charge of brutally ill-treating a young woman named Mary Ann Mullen, some nights since, at the corner of Hillman and Frankan streets. The woman, when found, had to be conveyed to the City Hospital. The miscreants are in jail.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Board of Supervisors have demanded additional security from the County Treasurer, and have commenced legal proceedings against him to recover $15,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

A sloop ran into the dock foot of Third-street, Hoboken, yesterday, owing to the great pressure of ice, and was sunk. It was loaded with oil.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame building on the river road, Weehawken. The building was totally destroyed, as no fire apparatus could reach the place owing to the snow. It was accompanied by a family named Herbert.

An attempt was made to set fire to Michael Morris' storehouse, in Paterson, Friday night. The fire was discovered before any damage had been done. A policeman was detailed to guard the building. Several shots were subsequently fired at him, but he was not injured. The incendiary was not arrested.

The Investigation Committee of the Paterson Board of Education found Commissioner Van Winkle, a member of the Board, guilty of being interested in the sale of srtaries to the Board. The matter will be tried by a Committee of the Whole. A resolution was passed by the Board, declaring colored children attending the public schools entitled to the same privileges as the white children, and should be so allowed.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod-Liver Oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod-Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best.

[Advertisement.]

The Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs are most beautiful in style and perfect in tone of any organ in use. Call and see them at No. 481 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fashionable dress HATS for the holidays at moderate prices at JACOBSON & CO.'s, Manufacturing Hatters, Fulton-street, corner Nassau.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—W. Oakley, H. Henrys, G. E. Man, Mrs. C. V. Hutchins, Miss L. Fowler, Mrs. F. H. Mocue, James Ferguson, James Hall, W. J. Stafford, Thomas Donoghy, Morris Daly, Mrs. E. J. Cooke and daughter, Priscilla Gardner, J. J. Manion, Miss Beasie Colt, Miss A. M. Paul.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. F. Phillips, Miss Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, Wm. Horton Phillips, J. H. Watson, Wm. S. Lamb and lady, Geo. Johnson, and Andrews and lady, Samuel P. Morgan, John F. Brandon.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. B. F. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and 3 children, E. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming and son, Mrs. C. Cunningham and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lecky, John Clay, Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Emma List, M. L. McClellan, Miss S. Mac Kee, D. C. List, W. A. List, J. E. Wilson, C. S. Smith, R. W. Wallace, F. Garner, E. Crane, Mr. Hill, Mrs. A. W. Turner, S. Miner, Mr. Cooper, James Whiteside, James Elliott, Rev. Mr. Graves, Rev. T. T. Kendrick, Mr. Griffin, Max Hoffman, F. Howe, L. H. Stevens, Mrs. Griffin and 3 children, Mrs. Howes, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Gibbon, Mr. Little, S. H. Wilson, F. B. Hasley, S. L. Herrick, A. B. Herrick, Mrs. Hasley, Edward Wilkinson, H. Hewlett, Hugh Maraland, Mrs. J. Maraland, D. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Humphrey, John Boles, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith and infant, H. Simonean, H. Nutt, C. Macken, C. B. Tillinghurst, W. Attwood.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—D. R. B. Davis, wife, two children, and servant, Gen. Galar, Col. S. P. Ellis, Rev. Mr. Tullage, Pay-master F. Carby, Hercert Taylor, Abel Beard, E. M. Sells, F. G. Nicoll, A. Suckasew